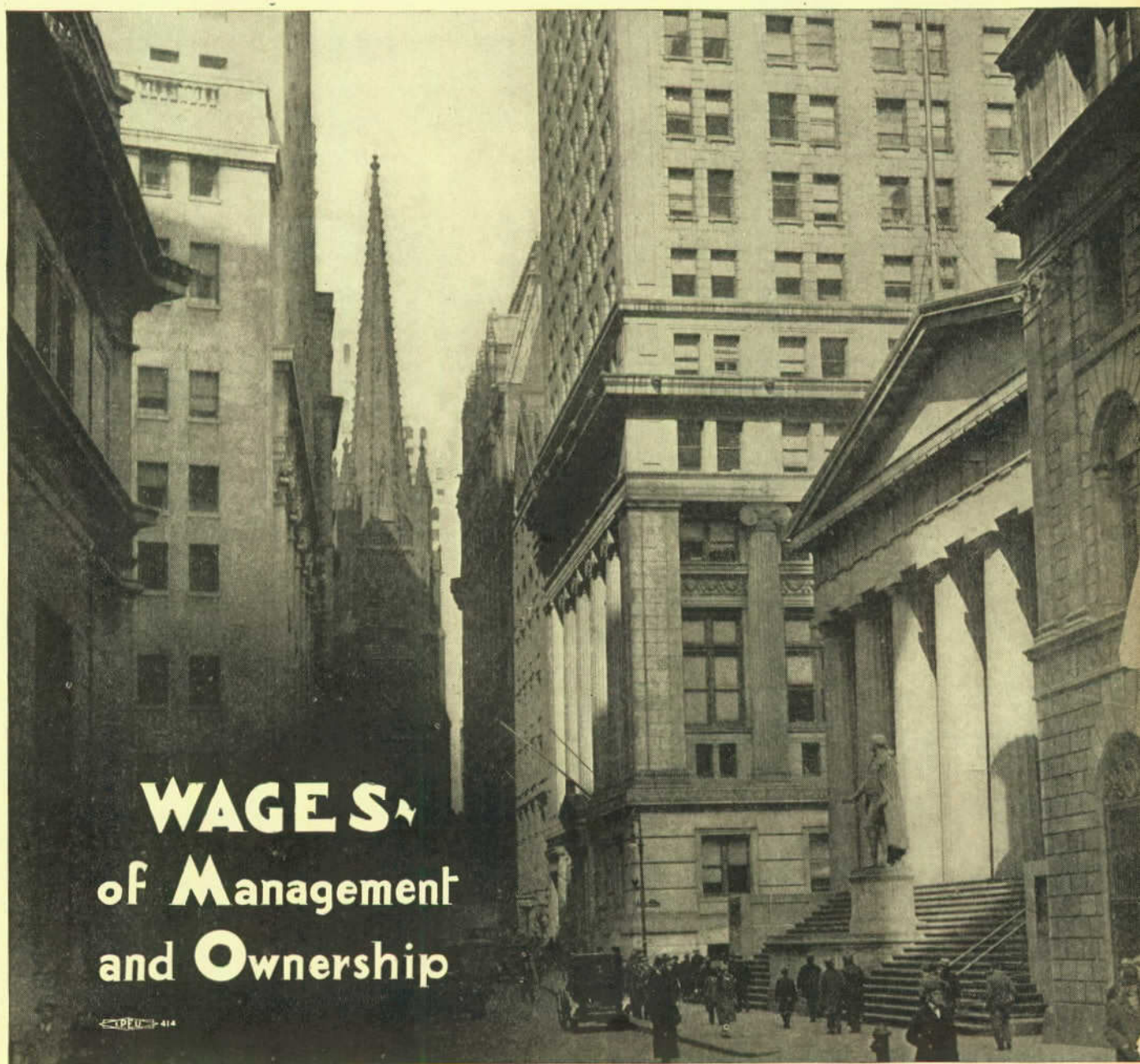


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



WAGES
of Management
and Ownership

PEU-414

VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1943

NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

MEMORIES OF YESTERYEAR

"Fill 'er up—high test."
 "Let's just drive around and cool off."
 "I have some guests coming tonight. Cut me a good thick steak."
 "No use patching that tube. I'll get a new one."
 "Oh, Betty, I went to a shoe sale and got six darling pairs."
 "I wouldn't think of wearing anything but nylons."
 "I'd like to get a job, but Joe says woman's place is in the home."
 "It's a — shame, taking these boys and putting them in the Army."
 "Why should we worry about Europe? Nobody would dare to attack the United States."
 "Looks like nothing can stop the German Army."

* * *

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Do you see yourself as others see you?
 Do you like organization and mean to be true?
 Or, what do you learn by staying away?
 Through organization don't you get your pay?
 What did you make not so long ago,
 Without organization, in the rain, cold and snow?
 Think it all over, my Brother and friend,
 Begin the next meeting and faithfully attend.
 Don't wait for someone else to say your part,
 But get in and pitch as you did at the start.
 For if you don't do this, Brother of mine,
 Organization will be falling behind,
 And I am sure the company will say
 "He is a man on our side, we will cut his pay."
 That is the way, my friend, you see
 It would be hard on you and hard on me.
 For united we stand, but divided we fall,
 From now on attend your meetings at our Labor Hall.
 I didn't write this to make you feel sad—
 But for our organization, you make it look bad.
 If Samuel Gompers from the start,
 Had not had a union heart,
 How long do you think he would have fought
 for you and me,
 So that we could make a living wage and still be free?
 He did it for you, and he did it for me,
 That all organization would be free.
 Next meeting I'll be looking for you, if you come you'll see me.

RAY DOKE,
 L. U. No. 309.

* * *

Here's our old pal, Hendrick the Roamer, again. He's just joining the Navy and expects to continue his roamin' career. A recent stay in Salt Lake City inspired this little ditty:

I wish I were a busy bee,
 Queen of all the hives;
 Or maybe I would rather be
 A Mormon with seven wives.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,
 Card No. 263427.

THE BROTHERHOOD GANG

It was Monday with the line gang;
 All the boys were there,
 Some of them were young and cheerful,
 Some of them had white hair.
 Up drove the general foreman,
 Going about his morning call;
 "Good morning, boys," he greeted,
 And they returned it one and all.
 "Look here," the general foreman said,
 In one of his casual ways,
 "You boys have to work overtime,
 For the next 10 or 20 days."
 Then up spoke the foreman,
 His hair was turning gray;
 Said, "make it 20 or 30;
 I can take it anyway."
 Under the wheel sat the driver;
 With a twinkle in his eye,
 Said, "I am with my foreman;
 I'll make this line truck fly."
 Then spoke a lineman,
 With a face as stern as brass;
 "If they can take it, I can, too,
 I am a hot-wire man first class."
 Up piped lineman number two,
 His face sunburned and tan;
 "Stay with the gang, do as they do,
 I am just an old lineman."
 Next came lineman number three,
 Just laughing all the while;
 "When there is a rush, count on me,
 Overtime, that's my style."
 Then the grunts, a happy lot,
 Said, "If that's the way you feel,
 Although it puts us on the spot
 We two can buck the reel."
 All for one and one for all,
 They stick just as they should;
 Day in and out without a brawl;
 For they are members of the Brotherhood.

D. E. CLARK,
 L. U. No. 980.

* * *

OH, THAT DROP!

Pat Kelly had the habit of stopping at Mulcahey's saloon on his way to work for a quick one. Just as he was entering Tim O'Brien asked Pat to lend him a dime so he could have a drink, too.
 "I've only got enough for myself," says Kelly. Just as he was raising his glass, he looked sideways and there was O'Brien.
 "Say, Pat, can't you spare a drop?"
 "Well, take a drop, then," said good-natured Pat.
 O'Brien put the glass to his lips and drank all of it.
 "I thought you only wanted a drop!" said Kelly.
 "Ah, Pat, the drop I wanted was on the bottom."

GEORGE J. THORNTON, I. O.

A little contribution to the war of nerves which is now bothering Hit, Muss and Co.

VICTORY AIMS

It's good to be an American, and know that you are right,
 To live beneath the Stars and Stripes, and get your sleep at night.
 I'd hate to be a native of an Axis country where
 The RAF and the AEF is a 24-hour nightmare.
 When we have won and peace has come to this old world again,
 To each Italian we will give an organ and a chain,
 And on the end a little Jap with cup and bamboo cane.
 To each and every Nazi an Iron Cross we will bestow,
 And a copy of Mein Kampf as revised by dear old Joe.
 While the Axis dictators' bodies are swinging from the trees,
 The United Nations flag will be waving in the breeze.

BILL LYONS,
 L. U. No. 5.

* * *

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA

America, the freemen's home,
 We love thee for thy worth,
 Thou art our shrine of freedom sweet,
 The mecca of the earth.

We worship thee, our native land,
 Whose standard is the right,
 We hail thy grand and glorious flag
 Of red and blue and white.

Oh, may thy light all nations see
 And follow, tho' afar,
 Thy graciousness and majesty
 To them a guiding star.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN,
 Women's Auxiliary to L. U. No. 18.

* * *

MESSAGE TO MY SON:

(In the U. S. Army)

Since you have been duly selected
 To join the ranks of warriors brave,
 May kind Providence keep you protected—
 And help you the roads of glory to pave!

Insert in our Service all you possess,
 For our flag and freedom so dear to you;
 Perform your urgent chores, strivin' for success,
 For the sake of all of us near to you.

When you get over there to do your share,
 Here's a hint to make a good impression:
 A dead Jap makes a fine feather in your cap,
 And so do nazi scalps in your possession!

Upon your return, how proud of you we'll be—
 When a tyrant-tortured world once more is free!

ABE GLICK,
 L. U. No. 3.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

A vivid line from a letter to us dated "somewhere in Africa": "Upon entering my foxhole my JOURNAL of January '43 stared me in the face, where the mail clerk had thoughtfully placed it." That is about as good a piece of news as this publication has had since the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor.

It means that the union at one time reached out to make contact with at least some of the 22,000 members in uniform. Apparently they welcome the news from the organization. Incidentally, we might add that this is the function of the JOURNAL, to bind the separated elements of the organization into one great operating family.

How vivid is the boy's comment! How dramatically it brings home to us in our peaceful cities the terrible routine of war. This member goes on to point out that one of the pictures carried in the JOURNAL was quite inaccurate because the men were dressed in fatigue hats rather than helmets. "To me, who wears or has in reach his helmet 24 hours a day, your cover photo was a laugh." Unfortunately for us war pictures are not any too plentiful, and this battle photograph was a release of the War Department. We were aware of this discrepancy when we published the photo.

But the main thing is, we have heard from our buddy from his foxhole in Africa.



Faces

Let it be remembered
 There is boundless ache
 In human hearts.
 Let it be realized
 That misery is piled high on misery
 The world over,
 And there is no peace, and little hope.

And yet, these faces I see
 Upon the teeming streets
 Are smiling faces. They are young,
 And these faces of the old,
 Though grim, are not unkind.
 They speak a universal language.
 They seem to say,
 "Draw near, brother, in your misery.
 We belong together. We will stand to-
 gether.
 Not alone, but together."

Faces are but books
 That tell stories
 Of pain and hardship.

Faces are but telegraph stations
 That flash messages
 Of hope across the chaos of a world.

JOHN GRAY MULLEN.



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HUGE PROFITS *Taken* *By Basic Companies*

THIS has been called an age of management. Ownership has been allowed to fade into the background. Managers, generally speaking, are worthy of their hire, and yet no arrangement under a social competitive system has been worked out to pay management its salaries. These salaries are often adjusted by management itself.

The present war effort throws white light upon the increases of pay given to managers of big companies, and on the huge profits made on basic industries in the war effort.

WAR BLESSES A FEW

War means sorrow, loss and deprivations to millions, but there never was a war that did not scatter profits to a lucky few.

Despite our best efforts to "hold the line" on prices and "take the profits out of war" through sharp increases in excess profits taxes, some industries, some companies and some individuals occupy naturally strategic positions to reap benefits in our nation's severe necessity.

Nothing is of graver consequence to successful prosecution of the war than our steel industry, and indeed it has been bursting all bounds to meet orders. National steel production in 1939 totaled 53 million net tons. Last year we produced 86 million net tons of steel, while all the rest of the world combined produced but 89 million tons. This year we expect output to exceed 90 million tons, which will be 50 per cent more steel than can be made in Germany and all the Axis-dominated countries put together, according to recent estimates.

There are well over 300 iron and steel producing establishments in the United States, but 90 per cent of our steel ingot output came from 75 corporate enterprises in 1942. Total sales of these 75 firms hit their all-time record of 5.2 billion dollars in 1941, rose an additional 19 per cent to 6.3 billion dollars last year.

SOME PROFIT SKIMMED

Despite the tremendous expansion of sales in the steel industry, greatly augmented operating costs (including a 30

War industries,
railroads and related services
make vast gains. Managers
get raises

per cent rise in total payrolls resulting partly from higher wage rates and overtime pay, but primarily from wider employment) combined with a one-third increase in taxes to produce a 31 per cent drop in earned profits. (Net income before the payment of dividends but after the deduction of all costs, taxes, interest, depreciation and reserves charged as expense.) Net profits aggregated 326 million dollars for the industry in 1941 and only 225 million dollars in 1942. But this was still 54 per cent better than the industry's net earnings of 146 million dollars for 1939.

Though 90 per cent of the nation's steel is produced by 75 firms, 80 per cent of it has long been concentrated in the hands of only eight companies, 70 per cent in the hands of but five.

By the end of 1942 the United States government had spent over \$1¼ billion for the expansion of steel production facilities. While the large companies were unable to prevent newcomers to the steel producing field (notably Henry J. Kaiser, the Koppers Co. and the Lone Star Steel Co. in Texas) from muscling in—to the extent of 8 per cent of the total steel ingot expansion program and 11½ per cent of the new pig iron program—they were at least successful in seeing that such increases in total potential facilities were made at the expense of the smaller companies and not at their own. The eight leading firms still retain 80 per cent of the trade.

Fifty-five per cent of the federal steel expansion program (or 696 million dollars) gravitated to the three largest concerns in the industry—the United States, Bethlehem and Republic steel corporations. Over one-third of the total went to U. S. Steel alone.

The eight leading firms and their proportionate share of the nation's 86 bil-

lion ton production of steel ingots in 1942 are: U. S. Steel, 35 per cent; Bethlehem Steel, 14 per cent; Republic, 10 per cent; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, National Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, about 5 per cent each; Inland, 4 per cent; and American Rolling Mill, about 2 per cent.

SOME TAKE BIGGER BITE

The large companies have not all fared alike in regard to net profits earned since the outbreak of active hostilities between the Axis and the Allied Nations in late 1939.

Some have succeeded in cornering a relatively larger proportion of the resulting new orders for steel than others.

Some have been more persuasive than others in convincing the government of the wisdom of granting them funds for the erection of new facilities or the improvement or conversion of old.

Some have been more adept than others at hiding actual profits from the public eye.

While the 1942 net earnings of the industry as a whole exceeded 1939 profits by 54 per cent (in spite of higher costs and increased taxes) published reports of consolidated net earnings after taxes and all other charges for the individual corporations and their subsidiaries reflect the following changes during the war period:

	Net Income (Millions of Dollars)		Percent of Increase or Decrease
	1942	1939	
U. S. Steel	\$71.8	\$41.1	+75
Bethlehem	25.4	24.6	+3
Republic	17.1	10.7	+60
Jones & Laughlin	10.1	3.2	+216
National	11.9	12.6	-6
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	10.3	5.0	+106
Inland	10.7	10.9	-2
American Rolling Mills	8.1*	4.0	+103*

Eight leading companies — \$165.4 \$112.1 +48

*Estimated on the basis of company's published report covering the first nine months of 1942 (latest available). Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 1942, amounted to \$6,075,321, or 50.2 per cent gain over the \$4,011,909 earned during the full 12 months of 1939.

THE STOCKHOLDER'S SLICE

The above profits, reduced to terms of earnings per share of outstanding common or capital stock (in which the voting power of ownership is centered) show even more pronounced gains since 1939.

Earnings per Share	Percent of Increase or Decrease		
	1942	1939	
U. S. Steel	\$5.35	\$1.83	+192
Bethlehem	6.32	5.75	+10
Republic	2.67	1.46	+83
Jones & Laughlin	4.60	-1.60*	---
National	5.42	5.71	-5
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	5.66	2.50	+126
Inland	6.57	6.73	-2
American Rolling Mills	2.12**	0.69	+207**

*Net loss per share which would have resulted, had prior claims for dividends been met in 1939 on 7 per cent preferred stock.

**Estimated. (See footnote to table above.) Net earnings for first nine months of 1942 equaled \$1.59 per share or more than double that for the year 1939.

It should be noted here that many war contracts held by the above companies and by concerns mentioned later are subject to future renegotiation. Effects of such renegotiations on gross income, tax liability and net income are as yet indeterminable.

Virtually all of the government's \$1½ billion expansion program for the steel industry has gone into improving or increasing facilities in existing plants. Among the few new steel plants which have been authorized are a plant in Utah for a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, one at Houston for a subsidiary of American Rolling Mills, the Oregon Electric Steel Rolling Mills at Portland, Oreg., and a 1,000,000 ton plant for the Henry J. Kaiser Co. at Fontana, Calif.

Significantly all four of these new plants are designed primarily to serve the shipbuilding industry. When the war is over the new West Coast steel plants may present some stiff competition to the older, well established concerns.

Shipbuilding, which languished for decades after the first World War, has

once again come into its own. Of the profitability of building vessels in wartime there can be no doubt. But to foretell comparative success as between companies is somewhat more difficult than in the case of the iron and steel industry.

This spring 17 shipbuilding companies were building Liberty-type cargo vessels in some 150-odd shipways for the Maritime Commission. Forty-four of these ways or 30 per cent were operated by Henry J. Kaiser and his affiliates.

CONSTRUCTION MEN BUILD SHIPS

The Kaiser saga has broken upon public attention with a great splash of publicity. Kaiser, originally a cement, rock and sand contractor, and his contractor affiliates in the famous Six Companies (actually the firm has varied from six to nine members) were accustomed to building things—big things like Boulder, Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams.

At the end of the thirties Kaiser teamed up with John D. Reilly, president of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, which previously had enjoyed a lively ship repair business on both our Atlantic and Pacific littorals, and William S. Newell, a spunky little yacht builder from South Portland, Maine. Pooling financial and technical resources these three walked off with the whole British order for new vessels, and early in 1941 landed two big orders from the U. S. Maritime Commission.

The combination grew until it became unwieldy. In February, '42, the associates agreed to separate into two organizations, one controlled by Kaiser and one by Todd interests. The Kaiser group is now generally conceded to be the largest shipbuilding framework in the nation, with mass production yards in Portland, Oreg., and across the Columbia in Vancouver, Wash., in Wilmington, Calif.

(near Los Angeles), and in three big yards at Richmond on San Francisco Bay, to mention but a few.

Todd interests now own at least 11 shipyards located in South Portland, Maine (two), Brooklyn, N. Y., Hoboken, N. J., Mobile, New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Seattle (two) and Tacoma.

While little information is available as to the financial standing of the Kaiser-dominated companies, the Todd Shipbuilding Corporation (keystone of the Todd interests) reports consolidated net earnings of \$3,680,000 against a puny \$250,000 for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1943, and March 31, 1939, respectively. Net profits per share of capital stock jumped to \$17.95 from \$1.21 during this period. Increase in net earnings and in earnings per share between 1939 and 1943 were both well over 1300 per cent, but it should be pointed out that 1939 was a relatively poor year for Todd, wedged between two good years, net earnings in 1938 having reached \$1,761,000 or \$8.56 per share.

OTHER MAJOR SHIPBUILDERS

Second largest shipbuilding interests after Kaiser are controlled by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Bethlehem has two shipyards at Boston, one each at Braintree and at Quincy, Mass., one at Staten Island, two in Brooklyn, one across the harbor at Hoboken, N. J., two in Baltimore with a third yard at nearby Sparrows Point, Md., one at Alameda, Calif., Union Yards at San Francisco and Terminal Island at San Pedro—14 in all.

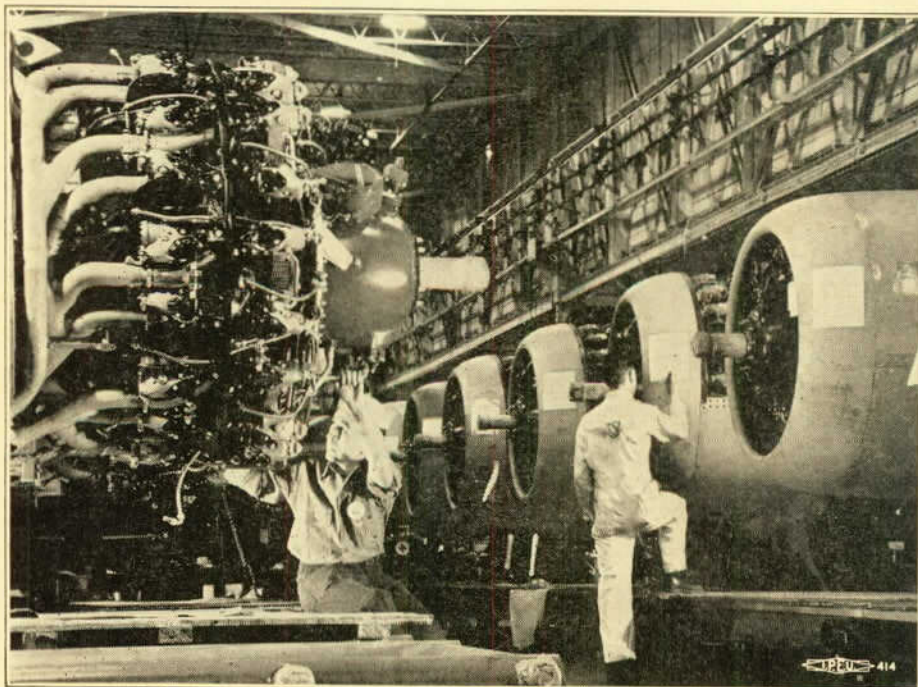
But Bethlehem does not report earnings from shipbuilding as segregated from its earnings from steel and other operations, so we have no way of stating definitely where the main source of its profits lies. The same is true of the United States Steel Corporation, whose Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J., is one of the world's largest single shipyards; and of the Sun Oil Company which owns the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation, controlled by The Aviation Corporation (of which more later), is another of the granddaddies among shipyards with total assets of 52 million dollars at the close of the year, more than four times its assets of \$12½ million in 1939. Profits for 1942 (\$3,042,000) soared 228 per cent above the \$928,000 of 1939.

New York Shipbuilding is one of the oldtimers of the industry. Formerly it carried on an electrical manufacturing business under the name of American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation, but it sold this branch of its trade to Allis Chalmers in 1931. The company has 11 deepwater shipways on the Delaware River at Camden, N. J.

Two other figures are closely associated with the word "shipbuilding"—A. J. Higgins of New Orleans and Homer Ferguson of Newport News, Va.

Higgins Industries, Inc., engaged in small motorboat building and numerous



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

A GREAT NEW INDUSTRY—AIRCRAFT—SPRINGS INTO EXISTENCE OVER NIGHT

collateral activities since 1930, first broke into small speedy torpedo boat production for the Navy. It has now forged out into aircraft production with a \$212 million government expenditure for the production of cargo planes.

Latest earnings reports for Higgins Industries are for 1941 when gross sales aggregated \$10 million as against \$850,000 two years earlier. Net income after all charges was \$786,000 in 1941 and only \$32,000 in 1939. Corresponding earnings per share were \$3.86, and 12 cents.

Ferguson is both president and chairman of the board of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, also one of the older and larger yards in the country. Newport News controls the North Carolina Shipbuilding Corporation at Wilmington, N. C. Here again latest consolidated annual earnings are for 1941 when they amounted to \$5.3 million, doubling the \$2.5 million of '39. Earnings per share were \$6.11 as opposed to \$2.69. For the 26-week period (half year) ended June 29, 1942, gross billings on shipbuilding contracts aggregated 67 million dollars, nearly equalling the 72 million dollar total for the full year 1941.

Yes, there is plenty of money in shipbuilding these days. But just take a look at the railroads. War profits for railroads are a source of more consistent astonishment than for any other industrial segment of our economic system.

The \$2.6 billion Pennsylvania Railroad system, largest in the nation, nearly doubled gross operating revenue between 1939 and 1942 when the total rose from \$430 million to \$838 million. Net profit increased 236 per cent (from \$32 million to \$107 million) during this period while earnings per share of capital stock leaped from \$2.43 to \$8.17.

On the New York Central earnings leaped from \$4½ million in 1939 to \$49 million in 1942 or from 70 cents to \$7.61 per share.

But the road which has really cleaned up on the war situation is the Southern Pacific. Southern Pacific operates a strategic arm of our transcontinental supply line. From profits of \$6 million in 1939 it aviated to \$80 million three years later (\$1.63 per share vs. \$21.28).

RAILROADS RIDE SKYROCKET

The earnings experience of our nine largest railroad systems (arranged in the order of Interstate Commerce Commission reports on total assets) stacks up as follows:

	Net Profits		Per cent of
	1942	1939	
(Millions of Dollars)			increase
Pennsylvania RR	\$107	\$32	236
New York Central	49	5	880
Southern Pacific	80	6	1,200
A., T. & Santa Fe	74	9	722
Baltimore & Ohio	45	—2*	235
Union Pacific	62	19	226
Northern Pacific	16	**	21,932
Great Northern	29	9	222
C., M., St. P. & P.	12	—14*	186

*Net deficit for year.

**Less than one hundred thousand.

Nineteen hundred and forty-two was a record-shattering year for the railroad industry in general, ton-miles of freight hauled and passenger-miles of traffic exceeding anything in past history.

The American Association of Railroads estimates net earnings for all Class I roads combined at \$209 million for the first quarter of 1943 and at \$95 million for the corresponding period of 1942.

But profits for the whole industry for the year 1942 stood at the all-time peak of \$959 million. This, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, is equivalent to a 7.4 per cent return on the value of property for rate-making purposes.

Non-operating employees of railroads anticipated hourly wage increases last spring estimated to aggregate \$204,000,000 annually following a recommendation by a special presidential panel (later rescinded by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson). But with the roads all making money and an excess profits tax rate of 60 per cent it had been expected that savings on tax liability would be so great that the additional wage bill would be nearer \$80 million than \$204 million.

For the first time in over 15 years the railroads are making money on their passenger traffic. Pullman traffic is now running 60 per cent above its previous high level of 1942. Pullman, Inc., which controls both the Pullman Co., transportation operating firm, and Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., which produces the cars it operates, made a net of \$10.4 million in 1942 as against \$4 million in 1939. Last year total operating income of Pullman, Inc., and its subsidiaries was evenly divided between its manufacturing and transportation branches; but in 1939, 83 per cent came from manufacturing alone.

PLANE MAKERS GARNER RICHES

While the war has given railroads a tremendous impetus, its effect upon aviation is likewise miraculous. Indeed, air power has revolutionized the art of warfare itself. What of aircraft production? Great names like Curtiss-Wright, Bendix, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Lockheed, North American, Consolidated, Vultee, Boeing, Douglas and a dozen others bid for instant attention. Among foremost plane producers today are Ford and General Motors.

The biggest bomber plant in the world is, of course, Ford's Willow Run. But Ford has about 15 plants in and around Dearborn and Detroit, Mich., and others in New York, Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri, to say nothing of numerous foreign subsidiaries of more or less tangible value to him today. What Ford is making on his aircraft production is a secret between himself and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

General Motors is doing everything under the sun in addition to building planes. Net profits for the first quarter of 1943 are reported at \$33 million as against \$23 million for the same period of 1942. Vast North American Aviation,



Market Street, San Francisco—one of the great financial thoroughfares of the country.

Incorporated, is a close affiliate of General Motors. Comparative war and pre-defense profits of that and other big names in plane production are as follows: (Figures are for calendar years unless otherwise indicated.)

	Profits		Per cent of
	(In Millions)	1939	
	1942		increase
North American	\$10.4(a)	\$7.1	47
Curtiss-Wright	25.7(b)	5.2	394
United Aircraft	17.1	9.4	82
Bendix	13.2	4.5	191
Douglas	11.1(c)	2.3(c)	383
Consolidated	10.8(c)	1.1	882
Vultee*	4.6(c)	—8(c)	675
The Aviation Corp.	4.7(c)	—2.2(c)	314
Glenn Martin	6.6	4.1	61
Lockheed	8.2	3.1	164
Boeing	5.2	—3.3	258

(a) 12 months ended September 30.

(b) Data for 1941, latest available.

(c) 12 months ended November 30.

(—) Deficit.

* Operated as Vultee Division of the Aviation Manufacturing Corp. until October 31, 1939.

In addition to controlling the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, The Aviation Corporation owned Vultee, which in turn maintained a working control (through 34 per cent stock ownership) over Consolidated Aircraft, a major figure in aircraft production today, until this spring when Consolidated and Vultee were merged to form the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation. Tom Girdler of Republic Steel is chairman of the new company.

The internal revenue law of 1941 ran corporate income taxes to a new level and raised excess profits taxes to 60 per cent. The net effect has been a tendency to drive business into increasing its deductible costs against income at unprecedented rates to avoid excessive tax payments. The National City Bank Letter for May, 1943, admits that taxes actually

(Continued on page 287)

Senator Ball's Resolution Points FORWARD

FOUR Senators breaking over party lines have introduced a fundamental resolution into the Senate. These Senators are Lister Hill of Alabama, Harold H. Burton of Ohio, Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico and Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota. The resolution is usually spoken of as the Ball resolution. The fourth and fifth provisions of this far-reaching resolution are ones that produced the greatest controversy. The fourth establishes procedures and machinery for peaceful settlements of disputes between nations. The fifth paragraph provides for an international police force.

U. S. PARTICIPATION COMMITMENT

The entire resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Senate advises that the United States take the initiative in calling meetings of representatives of the United Nations for the purpose of forming an organization of the United Nations with specific and limited authority:

"(1) To assist in coordinating and fully utilizing the military and economic resources of all member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

"(2) To establish temporary administrations for Axis-controlled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces, until such time as permanent governments can be established.

"(3) To administer relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces.

Breaks
with tradition of both old
parties. Wants interna-
tional police force. Has
public backing

"(4) To establish procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements between nations.

"(5) To provide for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation.

"That the Senate further advises that any establishment of such United Nations organization provide machinery for its modification, for the delegation of additional specific and limited functions to such organization, and for admission of other nations to membership, and that member nations should commit themselves to seek no territorial aggrandizement."

Senator Ball made this statement to the Congress when he introduced the resolution:

CENTRAL AUTHORITY FORECAST

"First, it is our conviction, and we believe it is shared by the overwhelming majority of the American people and the Members of the Senate, that an organization of the peace-loving nations of the world, with both the authority and the power to stop any future attempts at

military aggression, offers the best hope for maintaining the peace and stability of the world after the war. At the same time, such a collective world security system would be the least costly method, in both lives and wealth, for the individual nations of the world to assure security and peace for themselves.

"The world has tried many other methods of maintaining peace—balance of power diplomacy, imperialism, peace pacts, multilateral treaties, and non-aggression agreements. All have failed. The most recent and the broadest in conception was the League of Nations. It failed largely because at the critical moment it could not act decisively. It failed at least partly because the United States, one of the three or four most powerful nations in the world, was not a full partner in that effort to achieve lasting world peace.

"That leads to the second basic factor which guided us in drafting this resolution. The United States, alone among the great powers of the world, cannot agree finally to any treaty without the advice and consent of two-thirds of the United States Senate. That provision of our Constitution was impressed forcibly upon the whole world 23 years ago in this very chamber. The whole world, and our Allies, know today that it is the United States Senate which will finally decide what will be the foreign policy of our country when the war ends.

MUST DECLARE INTENTIONS

"In the past, this far-reaching power of the Senate under our Constitution has been used negatively. We propose that the Senate act positively, that it define in clear-cut terms the kind of foreign policy which it believes will best serve this nation and promote world stability and peace.

"The third factor which has impelled us to lay this proposal before the Senate at this time is the fact that the forces pulling the United Nations together, making for agreement and cooperation, are dominant now and will be dominant as long as we are fighting the war. Such forces include our common cause of freedom, our common enemies, and the urgent necessity of effective mobilization of our combined resources to win the war. But once the war ends, some of these forces acting cohesively on the United Nations, and making for harmony and cooperation, will disappear immediately, and others will lose much of their urgency and at the same time the various forces which might tend to drive the United Nations apart—economic rivalry, nationalistic feeling and immediate and pressing domestic problems—will become relatively more powerful. It is for this reason that we believe positive action is timely and urgent now during the war.

"Mr. President, the peace-loving people of the world, here and in China and England and Australia and Russia, the fathers and mothers, the wives and husbands and the sweethearts, watched with growing horror during the thirties as inex-

(Continued on page 292)



IMPOSING LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. NOW DESERTED

THIS is not a political article. Neither is it an endorsement of any congressman for future office on his record. It is an attempt to survey some of the newer men in Congress and to describe their equipment and their attitudes on national and international problems.

When the new Congress went into power in January, 1943, the newspapers attempted to give the impression that the new Congress was "anti," and that the new Congress was bent on establishing old and reactionary policies. This is definitely not true. The new Congress has brought a new type of man to Congress—a better informed man in the history of his nation, and a better equipped man to make national decisions.

NEW, ALERT FACES

Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota
Representative Howard McMurray of Wisconsin

Representative Walter Judd, Minnesota

Representative James Fulbright, Arkansas

Representative Brooks Hays, Arkansas
Representative Will Rogers, California

Representative Alvin E. O'Konski, Wisconsin

Representative LaVerne E. Dilweg, Wisconsin

Representative George Outland, California

Representative Chet Holifield, California

Representative Mike Mansfield, Montana

Representative Michael A. Feighan, Ohio

Representative Daniel Ellison, Maryland

Representative Harold Hagen, Minnesota

Now let us look over this stable of fine young legislators. Take Senator Ball. He was a Crookston newspaper man and became Senator through the appointment of his governor. He looks the part of a Senator and has a profound sincerity when it comes to international questions. He has recently taken his resolution to the A. F. of L. for direction.

FUNDS OF EXPERIENCE

Congressman McMurray comes from Milwaukee. He is listed as a Democrat. He has the full gamut of academic degrees from the University of Wisconsin, B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. He was at one time chief statistician of the National Guardian Life Insurance Co., and an executive of air transport companies. He has been a professor of political science at the state university. He is an accomplished speaker.

Congressman Walter Judd of Minnesota is a physician. He was a missionary to China for a number of years and knows Japan intimately. He is filled with the knowledge of the threat of Japan's military opposition to the United States. He brings wide information to international questions.

New CONGRESS Has

Some New Faces

Many younger
men in both parties look forward,
not back

Congressman Fulbright of Arkansas is an aggressive young man. He has had wide experience in business and in law. He was president of the State University of Arkansas and also a banker. Coupled with these wide accomplishments, he is a farmer and has been engaged in farming most of his life. Congressman Fulbright is a Rhodes scholar. He knows England, and brings culture and wide experience to bear upon his legislative work.

Congressman Hays, one of the associates of Congressman Fulbright, has equal distinction. He has done a great deal of administrative government work, and was at one time assistant attorney general of Arkansas and Democratic national committeeman for Arkansas. He is also interested in farming, and is a member of the board of trustees of George Peabody College. He has a wide following in his home state. He is rated as a true progressive.

WILL'S VIGOROUS SON

Probably the best known of the younger congressmen is Representative Will Rogers, son of the famous comedian. He is proud of his origin in the Cherokee race. He is a graduate of Stanford University and has been in weekly newspaper work. He has already proved his mettle in Congress, and he is outspoken in his defense

of the newer points of view. He is a personality in his own right apart from that of his father.

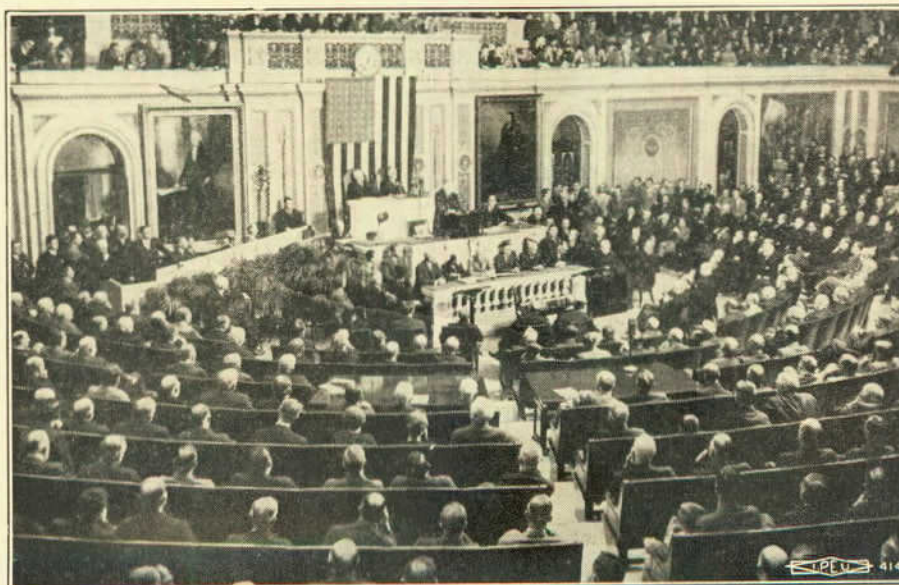
Congressman O'Konski is known throughout the Middle West as a lecturer and a newspaperman. He, too, has been a professor of speech at the Oregon State College and the University of Detroit. Congressman O'Konski comes from an industrial district near Superior, Wis., and is said to have the backing of the farmers' union and the labor unions. He is a polished orator and debater.

Congressman Dilweg attracts attention because he was an All-American football player. He was an All-American end for four years. He was also a professional football player, but this is not his only distinction, because he has taken a progressive attitude on the prosecution of the war against the America First school. He is a lawyer and has been in business. He is a calm speaker and a lucid thinker. Congressman Dilweg operates a union labor program in connection with his construction work, in which he has been active.

Congressman Outland, of California, also comes to Congress with a long list of academic degrees. He has a degree in government from both Harvard and Yale Universities and a Ph.D. in education. He has been very active in the education of boys and has been a teacher both at Yale University and Santa Barbara State College, Santa Barbara. He is an author. He has already made a distinguished place for himself in his legislative work.

Congressman Holifield, of California,

(Continued on page 287)



U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION

Joe Keenan RISES to High Office

JOSEPH D. KEENAN, a member of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS since 1913, is now vice chairman of the War Production Board.

Mr. Keenan is on leave of absence from the Chicago Federation of Labor, of which organization he is secretary. He came to Washington in June, 1940, when the War Production Board was organized, and he became a member of the National Defense Advisory Council. Since then, under his own large capacity, he has held many posts in the WPB organization, and on sheer merit, he has now passed to one of the highest offices in the agency, in full charge of labor production.

OTHER I. B. E. W. MEN INCLUDED

On the staff of Mr. Keenan at WPB is Alexander Smalley, former member of the international executive council of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Associated in that agency are also two other members of the BROTHERHOOD, Leonard Gappa and Rudolph Marginot.

Joseph D. Keenan became an apprentice in L. U. No. 134, Chicago, in 1913. He became a journeyman four years later. He served as inspector for the City of Chicago for three years, beginning in 1924, and he has been recording secretary of L. U. No. 134 since 1924.

Another labor man, Clinton S. Golden, assistant to Philip Murray, also received a vice chairmanship in the WPB.

Mr. Keenan will operate the major functions of the labor production division of the WPB.

INCLUDES HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION

Working closely with the vice chairman for manpower liaison, he will coordinate efforts of industry divisions to increase labor productivity and, in cooperation with the Conciliation Service, War Labor Board, and other agencies concerned, to clear up industrial relations problems. He will secure appropriate action to correct problems of industrial health and safety and of worker transportation and housing, when such problems reduce labor productivity. He will promote the establishment of joint labor-management committees in essential establishments. The Shipbuilding Stabilization Branch and the Building and Construction Trades Board of Review will also be transferred to Mr. Keenan's office.

"From now on, it is clear that the war production program requires the most efficient use of our manpower resources if we are to get the most out of our available

Long time
member of I. B. E. W. becomes
vice chairman, War Production
Board

supply of machines and materials," Mr. Nelson said.

LABOR'S CONFIDENCE A FACTOR

"To carry on such a program, we obviously need men whose knowledge of labor is equalled by labor's confidence in them.

"Mr. Golden and Mr. Keenan have been highly recommended for their respective posts by C. I. O. President Philip Murray and A. F. of L. President William Green," he continued. "Both men have already been closely associated with this work in WPB and have demonstrated on many occasions their practical approach to difficult production problems.

"Mr. Wilson and I are confident that these appointments and the reshaping of our organization in this manner will greatly strengthen WPB as we enter the next stage of the war production program. We especially appreciate the action of Philip Murray and William Green in releasing these men to WPB and the help which they and N. A. M. President Craw-

ford and U. S. C. of C. President Johnston have given in working out arrangements for the two new offices.

"With the advice of the Management-Labor Council which represents the four great labor and business organizations and the participation of leaders from labor as well as industry in top policy-making posts, we believe WPB is well staffed to carry through the present enormous war production program."

Production

A moment's thought will show that man alone can produce nothing. The farmer could not produce a single grain of wheat if the soil and the air and water did not furnish the materials and if all the forces of nature did not do their part. The factory could not turn out a single machine, if nature had not furnished coal and iron in the mines, timber in the forest, oil under the ground, and all the other materials that are used up on the finished product of the factory.

Secondly, the man's effort in the production of wealth would be very feeble and would produce small results, if he had to work only with his bare hands. To make labor successful and productive, he must have tools and machinery. This is the great difference between savage people and modern civilized nations. The savage can produce only a few rude necessities, because he works with almost nothing except his bare hands. On the other hand, to one who walks through a big factory, with long rows of whirring, noisy machines all about, with only an occasional workman here and there quietly attending to the machines, it seems almost as though the machinery were producing wealth of itself.—Fred Rogers Fairchild.



JOSEPH D. KEENAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

Big Things Brewing in ELECTRICAL Industry

THERE are big things in the making for the electrical industry. With the electrical construction branch taking the lead, plans are getting under way to meet present and future problems with intelligence and dispatch. At the same time the deployment of economic forces against the electrical construction industry is bringing about quick changes in the direction of great cooperation among contractors employing union members.

BROWN SENDS REPORT

There has just been published by the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS and the National Electrical Contractors Association a *Preliminary Report of the Labor-Management Planning Committee on Postwar Problems*. Ed J. Brown, president of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, has sent a copy of this report to every local union in the United States and Canada. The Contractors Association is also distributing this report.

The serious unemployment situation in the industry is being met by both the contractors and the union. Due to the completion of the government's facility program during the war, about 750,000 building trades workers have been released and of this number possibly 75,000 electricians are out of work. Already contractors are looking toward shipbuilding and industrial maintenance as fields where their services could best be employed in the war effort. Contracts have been signed by the industry, and large shipbuilding firms on the West Coast may bring these companies and their organized workers to do the wiring of ships.

The *Preliminary Report of the Labor-Management Planning Committee* has this to say about industrial maintenance:

"Industrial maintenance offers a fruitful field for expansion and advancement of this industry. Already gains have been made by this industry in this field, by reason of the fact that electrical contractors dealing with the union are technically equipped to perform such maintenance work at less cost and with more efficiency than other agents. Industrial maintenance work demands sharp changes in practices within the industry, the expenditure of funds and relinquishment of customary rules. It offers the best example of what the industry may do by reason of cooperation, and by following a policy of quick adaptation to new conditions. The committee is prepared to explore the full possibilities in this field and to bring concrete recommendations to the association and to the union in order to meet the needs of this particular branch of the service."

The preliminary report makes certain recommendations to the electrical industry:

Electrical construction leads way. Girds to meet present and future problems

"It is plain that if this forecast at all paints a correct picture of postwar conditions that the electrical construction industry in cooperation with other branches of the electrical industry must make great adjustments. Some of the adjustments that the committee has in mind are as follows:

- "a. Greater flexibility must be developed by the association and the union in meeting rapidly changing conditions.
- "b. Greater teamwork must be developed between all sections of the electrical construction industry. Individualism must give way to group action.
- "c. More accurate information must be collected and kept constantly on file for the use of the group.
- "d. A standing committee must work constantly to analyze this information.
- "e. There must be a strong bid on the part of the electrical construction industry for the consumer's dollar. There must be group action to affect

the turn of events. Whether the industry decides to do this with a strong advertising campaign or some other methods, the policy of sitting and waiting for business to come along will leave the industry in the hole.

- "f. The industry must work out means of cooperation between the utility, the manufacturing, the wholesale and other branches of the electrical industry.
- "g. There will be methods of new cooperation worked out with other branches of the construction trade like plumbing.
- "h. Class conflicts and sharp policies of competition must give way to one great drive for cooperation.
- "i. There must be methods worked out for quick contact with government departments because the government is destined to play an important part in the affairs of business men and of labor unionists in the future."

There is no regime in the world today which is less challenged by the people who live under it than the American system.

The Americans criticize the methods of their Administration and the men in power. They do not question the fundamental fact that the American system is intrinsically good and capable of enduring forever. . . .

At a time when democracy is supposed to be in a condition of decadence, the mere fact that there exists a nation of 130,000,000 people who cannot conceive that they could exist under any other political regime than democracy is too often overlooked. . . . —Raoul de Roussy de Sales in *The Making of Tomorrow*.



PLANNING COMMITTEE OF ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CONVENES
Left to right: William W. Walker, William J. Varley, William F. McCarter, T. J. Reneberg, J. Scott Milne, Paul Geary, M. H. Hedges, Guy Alexander, George Andrae, Frank Jacobs, S. C. Sachs, J. C. McIntosh.

Harvard TRADE UNION

Classes May Resume

WITHIN the course of the month a special committee will decide whether the trade union classes at Harvard University which attracted wide attention will be resumed in 1943. A favorable decision on this question depends largely upon a number of factors incident to war prosecution, namely, the providing of proper courses and instructors at the University, and the response of unions to call for young men to hold the fellowships. Already the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has doubled their representation for 1943. The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS had two representatives last year. A special group of advisers from trade unions are cooperating with Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics at Harvard, who is in charge of the course.

The course closed in May with special

Wide-spread interest in training manifested by unions. Railway Clerks increase their representations

exercises. Already the union representatives who attended the course have put away their books and gone back to office and mill to carry on their union activities.

The course attracted widespread attention throughout the United States and in other sections of the world. It represented a marked departure from customary practices at universities. Harvard led the way. The course grew out of a suggestion made by Robert J. Watt,

American Federation of Labor, to Harvard President Conant. Mr. Watt was at one time a resident of Cambridge and often talked to faculty members. Mr. Watt said that Harvard had often given special courses and offered short institutes to junior executives and other branches of management and had never made such provision for union leaders. President Conant thought the idea was a good one.

LABOR'S SERIOUS INTEREST

Arrangements provided for a sharing of expenses by both the university and the union and struck out on new educational lines. It was decided that there would be no academic restrictions placed on the incoming students. After the union had carefully selected them, they would have the right to choose the courses they wanted and to prosecute the kind of education that they themselves chose. The system appeared to work well because both students and faculty were enthusiastic about the results.

It is now regarded as a settled fact that the Harvard experiment has been a success based on the first year's experience. This experiment is part of the general picture of the rising responsibility

(Continued on page 296)




Morris Paladino


George Kefauver


Charles Scholl


Norman Johnson


Leonard Smith


William Whitcomb


Sam Duke


Samuel Hession


Fredrick Kelley


Joseph Riley


Lyle McKinney


Milton Schlichter


Oswald Waggoner


Charles Connor


James Healy


Elton Mayo


D. HOROWITZ


SUMNER H. SLICHTER


J.T. DUNLOP


R.M. SELIGMAN


F.J. ROETHLISBERGER

The Trade Union Fellows of 1942-1943 have been pioneers in an experiment that promises to be of great importance both to trade unions and to American education. They have not only done excellent work in their courses, but they have enriched the life of the University community by the contribution of new points of view and new experiences. Both the Labor movement and the University should derive deep satisfaction from the splendid record of this group.

Sumner H. Slichter

Trade Union Fellows

of
1942-1943

Harvard University

SECURITY BILL *Gets* *Away to Good Start*

ALL over the country labor is rallying to the support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, setting up a more uniform and comprehensive social-insurance program for the United States. Central labor unions, big international unions, state federations of labor, and local unions are discussing this bill, and already communications are beginning to arrive in Washington showing Congress that labor desires this bill to become law. Other groups are rallying to the support of this new social security measure. The New York Medical Forum, composed of doctors of note, have sent word to Senator Wagner that they approve the medical features of this prospective law. Rapidly public opinion is taking shape in the direction of passage of this bill.

ASSET AT PEACE TABLE

Persons interested in the shape of things to come point out that the United States will enter the peace conference much stronger if it has a social security program of advanced character on a par with the Beveridge Plan of England, and the Mexican and Canadian plans.

Senator Wagner is associated in the introduction of this bill with Senator James E. Murray of Montana and Representative John D. Dingell of Michigan. Senator Wagner has issued this statement:

"The plan is an American plan, geared to the wage scales and standards of living of the individual families in various sections of the country. It would protect our wartime economy and would reduce the need of post-war spending for relief. The plan provides for a practical program within our ability to pay. The program is a practical one in a much higher sense. Our democracy could provide no better bulwark against communism, no better safeguard against fascism and rabble-rousers in the troubled times ahead, than to develop this dignified, all-embracing plan for social security upon which the individual family could build its own future by its own efforts.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

"This bill establishes a nation-wide system of public employment offices to help war workers and war veterans to avail themselves of job opportunities in private industry and on farms throughout the country. It covers broadly the major economic hazards of average people throughout their lifetime—loss of income in time of unemployment, sickness, temporary and permanent disability, and old age. It assures medical care and hospital service for the American people, while protecting the free choice by the

Social-insurance system seen as basis for new world. Labor rallies. Other groups support

patient of doctor and hospital and the free choice of patient by the doctor and the hospital. It increases the old-age benefit allowances for workers and their families and extends coverage to 15,000,000 now excluded, such as farm workers and domestic servants, employees of non-profit institutions, and the independent farmer, professional, and small businessman.

EFFICIENCY REDUCES COST

"Along with these improvements the bill creates a unified system of social insurance, with one set of contributions, one set of records and reports, and one set of local offices. This makes possible a more efficient administration, reduces the number of reports and the cost to employers, and simplifies the entire program for workers, employers, and the public.

"The bill extends all these phases of insurance protection to the members of our armed forces upon their return to civilian life, whether or not they were covered or had accumulated benefit rights in previous years. This includes a special unemployment allowance for 26 or possibly 52 weeks, up to a maximum of \$30 per week, depending on the size of his family.

"To supplement this broad plan of social insurance, the bill also sets up an improved, unified system for grants-in-aid to the states for public assistance, on a variable matching basis, in place of the rigid categories under present law.

"This is an American plan, geared to our own experience, form of government, and standard of living. Put into operation, this bill would greatly reduce the cost of post-war spending for relief purposes.

ENDORSED BY LABOR

"I do not claim this bill is in any sense a perfect instrument; it is offered simply as a basis for legislative study and consideration. The important thing is that we develop a social-insurance system secure enough and courageous enough to meet the actual needs of servicemen and war workers returning to peacetime life. Many of the separate provisions of the bill have been advocated by numerous groups, public-spirited citizens, small businessmen, state public-welfare administrators, and on one point, by several state legislatures. I am also authorized to



Senator Murray, Montana, co-author in the U. S. Senate of the new social security bill.

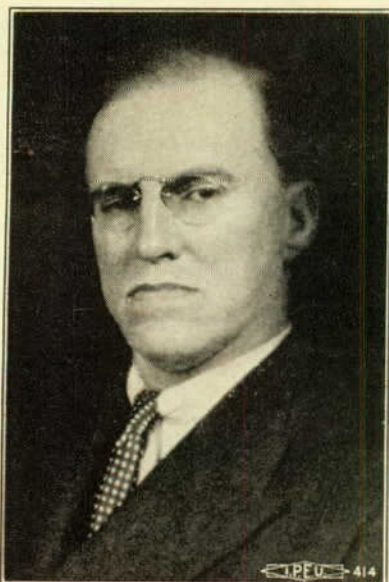
say that this bill has the strong endorsement of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Responsible American labor leadership advocates this constructive plan for meeting a foremost national problem.

POST-WAR IMPORTANCE

"I do not believe in selling short the American system of free enterprise. I am confident that if we do our part, it will come through this crisis stronger, with greater opportunities for investment, and greater vistas of new markets and new products, than ever before.

"In the first stages of post-war adjustment, the federal government—Congress and the Executive—can be most helpful, by the care we exercise in demobilizing the armed forces, tapering off war orders, disposing of war plants, providing public works, and maintaining price control and safeguards against inflation. I know that these and other problems will have the careful attention of the Senate's post-war committee. But with the best of co-operation between government and industry, and with the fullest freedom for the creative genius of free enterprise, the largest burden on record will be placed upon unemployment insurance and our public employment offices. And along with that will come our greatest need—in the interest of business as well as human welfare—to maintain steady family and consumer income when wages are cut off, in periods of illness and disability and in time of old age.

"This bill is directed to those limited but essential phases of post-war adjustment. In this field of social security we already have an extensive record of actual experience. We have seen how it is possible and practical to insure people against the major causes of want, so that our system of free enterprise can go on in periods of depression as well as prosperity."



HARRY SLATTERY
REA Administrator

ONE day early this spring high officials of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association came to the office of Harry Slattery, administrator of Rural Electrification Administration, St. Louis, and demanded that he sign a letter, prepared by them, endorsing certain insurance schemes which they had contrived. Mr. Slattery refused, and soon after this the association, which has been showing an anti-union policy continuously since its organization, began a campaign to drive Harry Slattery out of public life. The most serious charge they could drum up for the purpose was that Mr. Slattery kept certain "pensioners on his payroll."

The officers of the anti-union National Rural Electric Cooperative Association are: Steve C. Tate, president; E. J. Stoneman, vice president; Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager; Charles S. Hooper, director of Region 1.

INSIDE MAN OUT

Soon after this blast against Slattery, demanding his discharge as director of rural electrical affairs, Robert B. Craig, deputy administrator of REA, long known as an inside man for the Rural Cooperative Association, resigned and left for Mexico.

In this encounter a struggle of national significance is enjoined. The Rural Cooperative Association organized two insurance companies known as the Rural Mutual Fire Insurance Co. and the Rural Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. It is these companies that they wanted Harry Slattery to endorse, despite the fact that he is a federal official and has no right to endorse any business enterprise. The companies are set up under the insurance laws of Maryland, and the officers of the Rural Cooperative Association are the officers of the insurance companies.

The money to organize these companies is to come from the Rural Electric Cooperative Associations themselves, most of whom are operating on federal

Slams Slattery Because He VETOED "Racket"

National
Rural Electric Cooperative Association, in its attempt to control REA, feels uncomfortable

loans. The Rural Cooperative Association believes that the federal government has no lien on funds collected from the membership as membership funds, amounting to about \$5.00 a person. The Rural Cooperative Association wants a million dollars a year collected from the membership funds to operate the association or operate the insurance companies. There appears to be some doubt as to whether the companies are to be owned by the policyholders or by the officers of the association. This point has not been cleared up.

SLATTERY CLEARS ISSUE

Instead of endorsing this scheme of the officers of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association to establish these insurance companies upon shoe-strings from the underlying cooperatives, Slattery issued a letter to the cooperatives, militantly objecting to the organization of these companies. Mr. Slattery's letter declared:

"Although your membership funds have not been pledged as security for the government loans, it seems appropriate and important that I call your attention to the following matters:

"These membership funds were provided for the purpose of initiating your project, canvassing and surveying your area, perfecting the loan applications to REA and financing certain initial costs before loan funds became available. With respect to many of these expenditures we have permitted loan funds to be used for the purpose of reimbursing the membership fund account.

"It has been our expectation, however, that these membership funds would be held in such form as could easily be converted into cash and thereby represent a cushion for emergency needs."

PRIVATE AND PROFITABLE

It is this cushion for emergency needs that Tate, Ellis and Company have been eyeing covetously and hoped to finance private insurance companies which they are seeking to organize. In one part of their prospectus the insurance companies are described by the officers as "strictly private enterprises." The prospectus also pointed out that the insurance business is very profitable—"it is perhaps the

most profitable and stable of any business in the world."

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association formally came into being at a meeting in St. Louis last January. It certainly had the blessing of Robert Craig, now resigned member of the REA. It certainly has followed an anti-union course and has done everything it could to keep the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS from enjoying amicable relations with REA cooperatives.

Farm Democracy

The folkways of nineteenth-century America, indeed of America up through the World War, directed men's endeavor more and more exclusively into the field of economic action. As economic emphasis shifted from farming to factory production, industrial success, personified in the "captains of industry," became the object of general respect. At the same time the affairs of government declined in prestige and the politician became the object of frequent caricature. City success was such a magnet that every year it drew hundreds of thousands of boys and girls away from the farms; those who stayed on in the country tried to do on the farm the thing that was most like what was being done in the city. And they were generally content to leave politics and the affairs of government to the lawyers, to the professional politicians; to assume that the farmer's business was primarily to be a successful farmer.

For this reason, American farmers, as they evolved from the simple agricultural frontier, did not seem to have a deep, abiding concern for participation in democratic processes. Rural government, county government and state government went on, but the number of farmers who had aggressive, individual concern about their local government, about the other levels of government, and about the policies under which they lived their lives, were not very many; there were not very many farmer members of Congress. Very few of the agricultural educators of the last generation were thinking in terms of the total democratic pattern or of a rural civilization. The education offered in the agricultural colleges was focused primarily on biological science, on the techniques of agricultural production, and on the vocational side of agriculture. But given the current concern with broader matters, it seems probable that agricultural democracy is in the process of working out more practical demonstrations of its philosophy than have been prevalent in the recent past.

(Continued on page 286)

ELECTRICITY *Basic* to War Activities

This incisive report of the varied and significant tasks performed in military centers by soldier-electricians calls attention anew to the underlying importance of electricity and the electrical arts. As in civilian economy, so in the technology of war, electricity is basic. The modern army moves—not on its stomach—but upon the imprisoned lightning of Benjamin Franklin.

THE importance of electricity, electric power and electrical installations to the ultimate success of our military forces is a well-established fact. The part electricity and its derivations have taken in the present-day global conflict—both in major campaign battles or localized actions—has brought recognition to this product as in no other war.

In carrying out its multiple service functions, the Quartermaster Corps relies on electricity to furnish most of the power. Without such power, Quartermaster units—clothing, and textile, refrigeration, laundry, and welding, to name a few—could hardly begin to handle their respective gigantic supply tasks. Not much imagination is necessary to picture how essential trained electrical technicians are to the Quartermaster Corps. It is the job

Soldier-electricians do multiple jobs in every camp and on battlefield. "Years of practice required."

of these maintenance soldiers to see that no breakdown occurs.

BACKGROUND EXPERIENCE NEEDED

The training of soldier-electricians in the Army way is carried out at the electrical and radio school, one of the many technical schools at Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center. A substantial majority of the trainees assigned to this school have had some previous experience as electricians, for it is virtually impossible to turn out a recruit into a trained electrician in the limited time at hand. Years of theory and practical experience are required, the Army understands, for expertness. Therefore, the school's principle is to adapt civilian experience to Army needs.

In line with the combat Quartermaster policy that the men of the corps must be

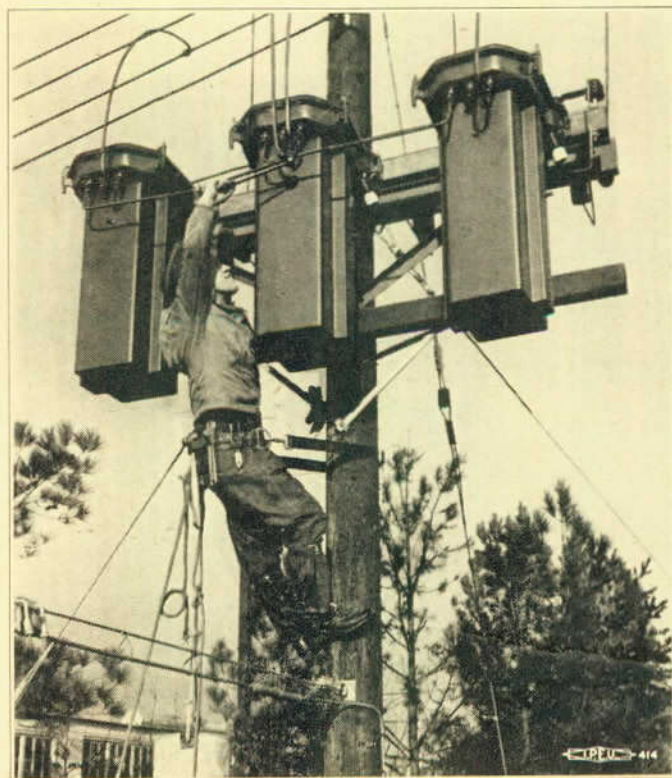
prepared to defend themselves and their equipment, the electrician trainee must go through a rigid and full basic military training course before he is sent to school. He is trained to know how to handle the rifle and the carbine before taken to the range for marksmanship and anti-aircraft practice. He learns the value and the care of his gas mask, and is instructed in other details of chemical warfare. He negotiates the stiff obstacle course, goes on bivouacs and takes part in tactical problems. He is first the soldier, then the technician.

MUST BE VERSATILE

Since the arduous pace of a battle campaign may call for the soldier-electrician to repair almost any type of installation, the trainee is taught in a broad, general sense rather than in a specialized one. Instruction in the electrical and radio school is both practical and theoretical. Approximately 80 per cent of the time is allotted to practical work—either experimenting with the various shop machines or repairing of shop installations—with the remaining time devoted to lectures.

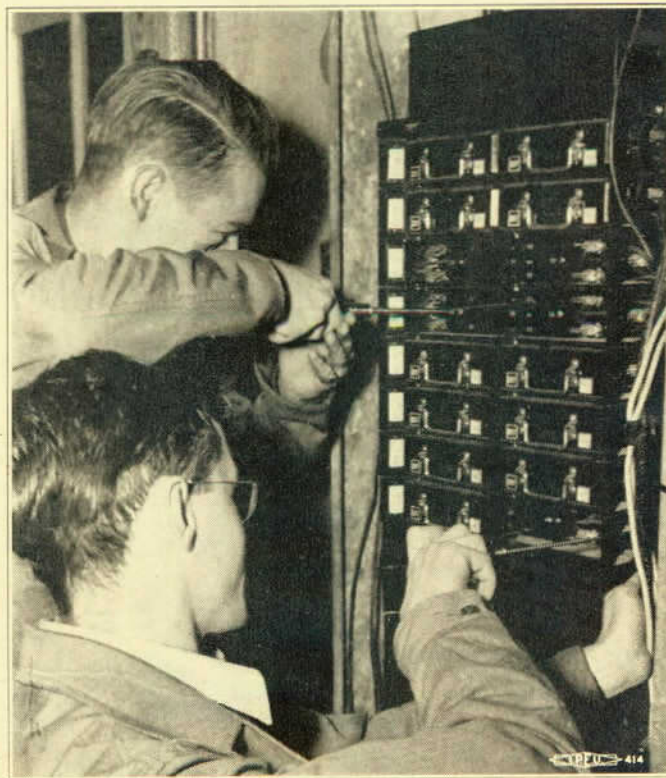
At the termination of the course, the trainee is rated as skilled, semi-skilled, or helper, according to his skill and versatility. His practical schooling ranges from a preliminary examination of basic electricity and magnetism to direct and alternating currents, electrician tools, the ammeter and voltmeter, electrical supplies, safety and first aid, wiring methods, extensions and connections, soldering, inside wiring according to the National Electrical Code, blueprints, motors, switch-

(Continued on page 287)



U. S. Army Photo

Most of the trainees at the Electricians' School, in Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, have had previous experience as electricians.



U. S. Army Photo

Two trainees in the Electricians' School of Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center work on a switchboard in the shop.

If You Can't Get Pork, Try SOY BEANS

THE most basic instinct—the common denominator of all mankind—is hunger. One of the ways now being planned by the United Nations to win an enduring peace is a plan for the satisfaction of hunger in all nations. Not subjection, slavery, torture, looting—that is the fascist way of doing business—but the upbuilding of the weak, down to the poorest individual, by scientific nutrition.

Probably you read something about the Hot Springs conference of the United Nations, dealing with the subject of food. You read that the press was excluded, and that its feelings were badly hurt. But you probably did not read the plan that was evolved from the deliberations of a group of serious, highly intelligent men and women representing their various countries. This is of great importance to organized labor.

TO RAISE REAL WAGES

The intention is, not merely emergency feeding of the famine-stricken, but also such assistance to agriculture and industry as to result in an ever-expanding standard of living. The intention is to raise the real wages of workers in every land and every section. This means that labor in more prosperous countries, such as the United States, will not be held down by competition with products of workers in other countries with lower wage standards. Right in our own country, it means the upbuilding of real wages for the sharecroppers and sweatshop workers of the Southeast.

This trend of thought really started in the meetings of the International Labour Conference, a policy-making body with representatives from labor, employers and governments adjunct to the League of Nations. In 1935 this group approved a standard of diet. They approved the principle of adequate nutrition for all, as a desirable goal. Then it was up to the delegates, in their various spheres of influence, to find means of putting this policy into action. In the United States we have had special assistance to needy groups, such as the food stamp plan, school lunch programs, free milk; and we have also had a great deal of study and education in the subject of nutrition. In fact, this study has been so fruitful that the dietary standard has been rewritten by the National Research Council in terms not only of calorie units of protein, carbohydrate, etc., but to include the various vitamins and minerals now known to be necessary to health. This is the standard which was adopted by the Hot Springs conference.

Eating habits of nations vary, of course, but the dietary standard can be

Correct dietary standard can be achieved for every nation on calorie and vitamin basis. Meaning of international food conference

translated into terms of a great variety of foods. For example, one ounce of American or Swiss cheese has as much Vitamin A and as much calcium as a glass of fresh milk. Pork is considered an excellent source of the B vitamins, but soy beans happen to be even better. If you can't get oranges or grapefruit for your daily requirement of Vitamin C, you can substitute tomato juice, strawberries, cantaloupe, or a large serving of greens. The correct dietary standard can be achieved for every nation mainly in terms of the foods the people relish.

FARM EMPLOYMENT WILL BOOM

The problem of producing such plenty for all, including the millions whose own means of production have been shattered by war, is, of course, enormous. In the conference studies, reports of 44 nations showed the extent of malnutrition in each. Every country, even the prosperous, reported some need for improvement. For the war and immediate postwar period, the problem will be that of scarcity. A

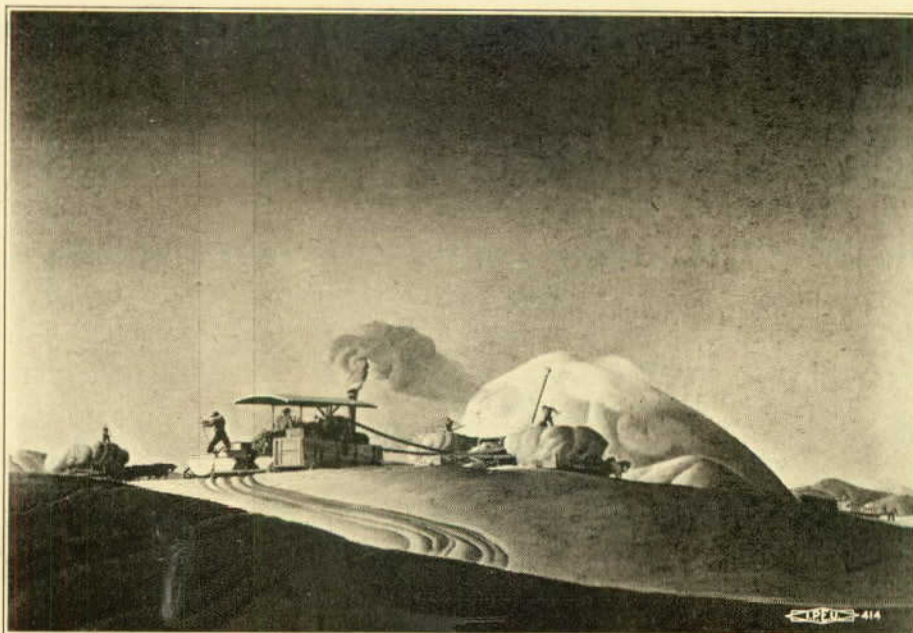
great increase in agricultural production will be necessary in such countries as Canada, Australia, the United States and all South American countries. This means not only the tilling of new acreages, but better tools, machines, rural electrification, and education of the producers. It means the raising of agriculture's own real wages. It may mean the shifting of production from one type of food to another which is more needed, or to which the land is better adapted.

PROBLEMS AHEAD

This is a program which will keep us busy for a good long while. At present the farmers are having a very bad time because of shortages of labor and the machines and tools of production. There will be a great outlet here for any surplus of labor or industrial production. Line crews will be busy setting poles and stringing electric wires. Construction men will be building roads, dams, food processing plants, and warehouses.

When this finally gets to swinging, there will be an enormous quantity of food. Now what's to prevent disastrous gluts, with rot, waste and destruction? We must get it to the people who need it, that's all! And there are so many millions of people, all over the globe who are in need of better nutrition, and who could continue to increase their standard of nutrition and go on increasing it, that the real problem only is how to get the food to their hungry mouths. We have had this problem right in our own country more than once, with food rotting in the fields and people in the cities going hungry. This is recognized by the conference in seeking a remedy. Better distribution of food within a nation, as well as between nations, is a goal. The recommendations of the conference should be of keen interest:

(Continued on page 292)



Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

FOOD IS BASIC TO WAR AND PEACE. "GRAINS OF WHEAT" BY DALE NICHOLS

CONSIDER Progress Report No. 3 of the Office of the Rubber Director, William M. Jeffers.

"Selfish interests must be subordinated to the needs of the program." Does this mean that selfish interests have retarded and curtailed the synthetic rubber program up to now? Why hasn't more production been forthcoming since December 7, 1941? The big rubber companies are filling the newspapers with page ads telling about the remarkable technical advances in artificial rubber, but is actual tonnage being produced?

AUTO TIRES SKIMPED

In an ordinary year before the war, the United States utilized about 900,000 tons of rubber on automobiles. According to this Report No. 3 of Mr. Jeffers, the requirements for 1943 will be 600,000 tons, divided as follows:

	L.T.
Military	286,000
Trucks and busses	101,000
Passenger tires	35,000
Export, including British Empire	101,000
Canadian use	50,000
Other indirect military uses	36,000

Mr. Jeffers goes on to say, "It is my policy to reduce, to the greatest extent possible, the restrictions placed upon the American people where restrictions are not needed or are unnecessarily burdensome. Therefore, it is no longer necessary to apply to ration boards for the recapping of tires."

Mr. Jeffers goes on to point out the seriousness of the situation. He says: "By 1944 the country will have gone two years with less than one quarter of the normal replacement of tires and with no new cars. The accumulated deficit indicates that new tires must be provided in order to keep the country moving. Surveys show that 30,000,000 is the probable minimum replacement program that the country can get by with."

But the gist of Mr. Jeffers's report, based on his comment on selfish interests, lies in a veiled statement in regard to patent rights and control. Mr. Jeffers seems to be saying that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has dominated the patent field, that it has jockeyed to hold this position, and that as a result the rubber program has been retarded. Mr. Jeffers is more hopeful now for the future for he believes he has opened the patent monopoly to all companies for the right to manufacture synthetic rubber.

HOPES PATENTS EXCHANGE

"Until recently the situation incident to after-the-war ownership and licensing of patents dealing with the copolymerization of butadiene and styrene to make Buna S rubber has been confusing. As originally set up, it was hard to realize a true community of interest between those companies who had entered into a somewhat complicated arrangement of licensing and cross-licensing, and those who, because they were on the outside, felt at a disadvantage. However, as a result of a recent voluntary offer of the Standard Oil Com-

Synthetic Rubber

Production Lags, WHY?

Have
big monopolies been jockeying for position rather than producing? Jeffers's report

pany (New Jersey), already followed by offers of similar tenure from three of the four rubber companies who are signatories to the present agreement, it now appears that we shall be able to look forward, in the near future, to a situation where all patents pertaining to the polymerization and manufacturing of Buna S will be interchangeable throughout their life to those who cooperate during the war in the furtherance of the rubber program and who join by making their own patents available to the other cooperators. It is expected that this arrangement will speed greatly the full interchange of information and the coming of the day when the quality of synthetics will surpass those of natural crude.

"All such patents are royalty-free during the war, and I hope will be throughout the life of the patents."

BETTER THAN CRUDE POSSIBLE

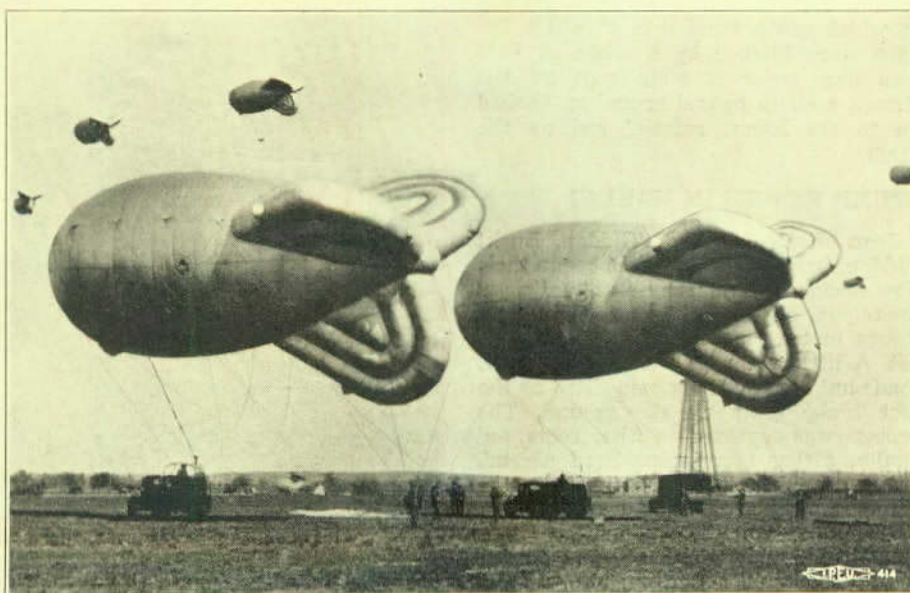
"The staff organization of the Office of the Rubber Director is cooperating with manufacturing organizations to make all technical information available to those who should have it. Emphasis is being placed upon the development of new knowledge which will help toward better operation of plants, greater uniformity of

product, and better synthetic rubbers. In the final analysis, it is a question of improving the quality of Buna S to the point where it will be equal to or better in every respect than crude natural rubber.

"Until this last objective has been attained, the use of synthetic rubbers involves (1) redesigning large size heavy duty tires to take care of the extra heat generated by the elongation and compression of synthetics; (2) using different types of carbon blacks than are used with natural crude rubbers; (3) increased milling in making certain rubbers ready for compounding; and (4) establishing new techniques incident to calendering, tubing, cementing, vulcanizing, etc., in the manufacture of rubber products. As a result, without waiting for expected improvements my organization is working closely with industry to solve these problems and to impart to all rubber manufacturers the best techniques.

"Industry, large and small, is meeting, exchanging information, and dividing up the work that must be done. Selfish interests must be subordinated to the needs of the program. Great progress is being made, and as more synthetics are made available for factory runs of typical products, the results of these efforts are showing encouraging results."

He who helps a child helps humanity with an immediateness which no other help given to human creature in any other stage of human life can possibly give again.—Phillips Brooks.



RUBBER IS AN ESSENTIAL WAR COMMODITY

Fellow CRAFTSMEN

In Animal World

By F. SHAPLAND

Casey's Chronicles of the Work World.

F. Shapland ("Shappie") is a veteran Canadian member of the Brotherhood, now on the pension rolls. His chronicles of line work, logging and adventuring in the wilds are enjoyed each month by thousands of Journal readers.

Through a great variety of scenes, peopled with characters deftly drawn, moves the central figure, **TERENCE CASEY**, a red-headed Irishman whose ability to make friends is only matched by his fistic prowess, demonstrated when the occasion dictates.

The author asserts that this hero does not represent himself, but an inseparable companion of his young manhood. However, many of the incidents are drawn from Shappie's own experience, and that of his many friends.

New readers may break in at any time and soon will feel well acquainted, as the "Chronicles" are a series of incidents rather than a tightly-drawn plot.

THE men come in, an' afther dinner we wint to the stable. Jean an' Jules slipped the halters from the heads av the two ponderous oxen, Buck an' Bright, an' wid voice an' urg'in brought thim out into the yard where Jean placed the heavy curved wooden yoke across their necks an' Jules adjusted the wooden U bows to hold the yoke in place. A heavy stone sled, called a stone boat, loaded wid chains, bars, spades an' ither implements, was next fastened by a chain to the yoke. By voice alone the docile animals were driven along the back lane into a field an' across to the stump that was to be pulled. Over the stump was a stout wooden tripod held together at the top by a thick iron plate through which was threaded a strong, upright steel shaft from the top of which ran a stout arm to which the oxen were hitched by a chain. A hole was dug under a main root av the stump, a chain passed aroun' an hooked on to the lower, rotatin' end av the shaft.

STUMP FENCES IN MAKING

Jean shouted a loud "Giddap, Buck! Giddap, Bright!" an' the oxen begun their slow monotonous journey roun' an' roun' the tripod. The chain begun to tighten up slowly under the strain an' the root to lift. A little vigorous work wid the bar, spade an' axe an' the stump tilted as the root broke clear av the ground. The process was repeated on ither roots, an' finally, afther some more hard diggin', an' the loppin' off av the tap root, the stump was pulled clear an' dragged away. That kind av an outfit wuddn't have been much good on the giant stumps out here on the Pacific Coast, Slim, but wid the smaller timber av the East it was quite effective. The stumps made good fences,

Casey
sees a good build-
ing mechanic—the
beaver

an' in Eastern Canada many av these fences are still in existence. Wid thim big, powerful oxen on the end av the long draw bar, that steel shaft was capable av puttin such a tremendous strain on a stump that heavy steel chains wud snap under it, so to save chains they had to dig aroun' an' loosen some av the main roots. The tripod was mounted on wooden wheels an' the oxen hauled it into position over another stump an' we spent the rest av the afthernoon on that wan.

The nex' mornin' we were woke up airly by Bateese comin' through wan av the loop holes av the cabin. He raced back an' forth over our beds, an' chittered so shrilly an' insistently that no more sleep was possible, so we got up. Afther Jean scolded him an' fed him a few peanuts he whisked himself out av sight.

Afther breakfast, Jean said, "Tomorrow, she is Friday, so we is bes' go up de crick an' ketch som' trout, an' if Jules is kip quiet for leetle w'ile, mebbe we is see de beaver work on de dam." "You is 'ear dat, Terry?" said Jules, wid a grin, "w'at dat Jean, de son of mah fader, is say 'bout me? Dat I is mak' so mooche of de noise so dat no wan can 'ear himse'f spik? Now you is onnerstan' w'y I is lak leetle orphan boy, all de tam 'way from

home so dey is 'ave de quiet all to demse'f, huh?"

"Dat's not right, Meester Casee," said Mrs. LaFlamme. "Don' you lissen to w'at Jules, he is say; if he is not come home wance in w'ile an' mak' de noise, we is not know we is 'live, an' we is wake oop som' mornin' an' fin' we is all sleep."

THE BEAVER DAM

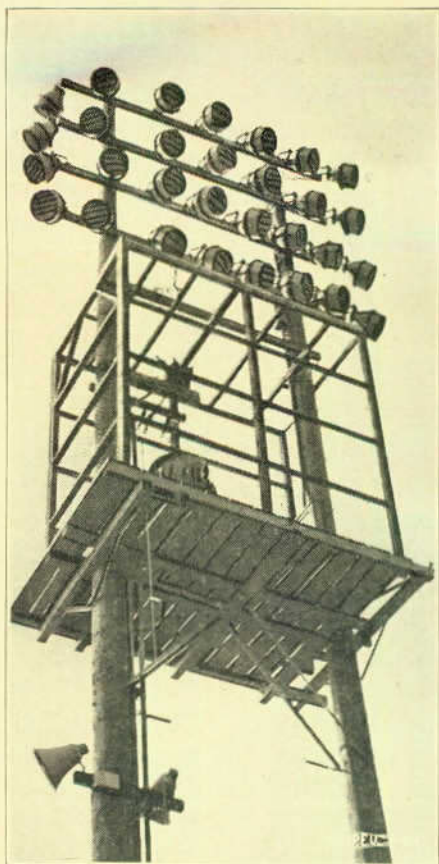
Jules dug some worms, thim we aich tuck a fish pole an' tackle an' followed Jean up the trail along the big crick that emptied into the river close beyant the house. We followed the trail for about a mile, thim Jean turned an' whispered, "Beaver dam, jus' leetle way ahead, mebbe if we is not mak' noise we is see dose beaver." We left our tackle an' crept slowly an' silently afther Jean into a clump av bushes from which we had a good view av the pond an' dam. The dam was mebbe 75 feet or more long, wide at the base an' slopin' up to the top an' the way it was constructed showed thim beavers was masters av the art av buildin' dams. They didn't need a lot av machinery, nor have to haul a lot av material from the ends av the airth to work wid. No, they jus' used what nature provided thim wid on the spot—sticks an' brush, worked in tight together—chinked wid moss, an' plastered over wid a heavy coat av mud that made a good substitute for cement, heavy stones along the top to hould it solid, a V shaped hollow av sticks in the center to control the flow av water, an' there was a dam that wud pass the most rigid beaver specifications.

There was not a sound to be heard, not aven the flutter av a bird's wings, an' the slim graceful poplars aroun' the shore mirrored in the calm surface av the water made a beautiful picture. Risin' out av the water was the beaver house—a long, black high mound. Jean explained to me, afther, how the beaver dived into it from an openin' at the bottom, dried thimselves above the water line, an' up into the

(Continued on page 296)



STUMP FENCES MADE BY EARLY SETTLERS



Use of flood lighting grows—also danger.

TO show what can be done to further the war effort through safety precautions, Local No. 202 points with pride to the record of our members working at Marinship in Sausalito, Marin County.

One of the first things representatives of the local did was to impress the need of all possible safety precautions on those in charge. We stated at the time that linemen are highly skilled mechanics and if one is killed or seriously injured he cannot be replaced overnight. We have made it a policy to issue such warnings at the start of every job.

SAFETY RULES PROVE VALUE

As it turned out at Marinship, we had little to worry about. The foreman, Ernie Smith, a member of long standing, from the first, by insistence on strict compliance with safety rules (included in working rules of No. 202) and by the use of good common sense, has run the job for more than a year with only four man hours lost in the gang, and this was due to a minor accident.

The members of the line crew were all furnished by No. 202 and know their stuff.

This shipyard was built by and operated by the W. A. Bechtel Company for the Maritime Commission.

There have been a number of deaths in the yard due to accidents, including two who were electrocuted (not electrical workers) and several injuries to those employed in other crafts.

At the peak Ernie had 29 linemen in his crew. They did all the temporary pole work for power and lighting. Most of the

SAFETY WORK *Increased* *to Conserve Mechanics*

By Gerald L. Pickle, L. U. No. 202

Every
journeyman takes on
new value in scarcity
era

4,160-volt lines were strung on 75-foot piling. (Tough stuff, but no steps or "handles.") These lines were put up in a hurry, used for a few days, then were dismantled to make way for the building program, and in some cases moved elsewhere in the yard where the same thing took place.

The permanent pole line consists of joint telephone, telegraph, 2,200-volt series lighting, signals, three 12,000-volt transmission circuits, and one 500,000 circular mil circuit for power. A "pole top" flood lighting system was installed. The feeds to these lights are from underground circuits and are really HIGH to clear cranes and hoisting equipment, now in continuous operation.

The gang as it looks now includes Ed Daniels, Bob Nance, Bill Reid, V. L. Nolte, L. S. Winters, R. E. Mudd, H. V. Fehr, J. P. Sikes, E. M. Smith, foreman.

Yours truly has worked with Ed Daniels and with Ernie, therefore my knowledge of their ability comes from first hand experience.

Paul Sikes was our steward on the job during a certain period. Paul came into Local No. 202 the hard way, that is, he joined when the going was tough (for him) while he was working for Western Union at Western Union wages. But he paid his dues and helped organize the other Western Union employees. Finally he got "fed up" and went to work at Marinship and proved he is a real lineman.

EYES ON FUTURE

By the way, we are still waiting to hear from some of the locals east of the Rockies as to what their plans are, relative to organizing Western Union plant men in the eastern divisions. We have had some success in the coast division of the company, both in organizing and in improving wages and conditions. Let us hope some one will wake up the W. U. plant men in the East and in the South in order that they, too, may benefit from I. B. E. W. representation.

We note with interest that our International Office and some locals are concerning themselves relative to rural electrification developments, which, it is said, will make possible employment at good wages for I. B. E. W. members. This is good "postwar planning." We believe organization of Western Union plant employees, under I. B. E. W. on a nationwide basis, would also be good postwar planning.

Six Rules for Safety

1. No work on any circuits shall be undertaken unless the proper safeguards are used. Particularly, the foreman in charge shall continually supervise the work in progress for safety.
2. Linemen shall use only approved tools and equipment which are in *good condition*. Such tools shall be used only for the purpose for which they are intended and must be inspected frequently.
3. All equipment and circuits operated in excess of 120-240 volts shall be grounded and short-circuited before work is started.
4. Whenever feasible lines should be deenergized

(Continued on page 286)



BROTHER LINEMEN

Left to right, top row: Ed Daniels, Bob Nance, Bill Reid, V. L. Nolte, L. S. Winters. Front row: R. E. Mudd, H. V. Fehr, J. P. Sikes, E. M. Smith, foreman.

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Volume XLII

Washington, D. C., July, 1943

No. 7

Driving Labor Into Politics No one would think of accusing Tories in Congress of having an ulterior motive in passing the reactionary Smith-Connally Act. It is apparent that this reactionary measure can have but one effect upon organized labor in this country. It will force labor to roll up its sleeves, found a well-oiled political machine and drive out of public life every one of the old dodoes who prate about free enterprise and then begin to enslave labor with reactionary laws. It will force labor to replace these men with men of modern outlook, those who place the good of the country ahead of shallow political aims.

Seizing upon the pretense of extending the war effort, and seizing upon the opportune moment when public opinion is inflamed against labor, the Tories in Congress have acted with decisiveness. They have thrown down the gauntlet to organized labor.

Perhaps they are underestimating organized labor's strength. There are easily 10,000,000 organized workers in the United States. At the barest minimum this is 20,000,000 voters, and 20,000,000 voters are not to be overlooked in the calculations of calculating politicians. What the old dodoes in Congress have really said, in effect, is "We don't need the support of organized workers; we will run the nation without them. We will talk free enterprise, but the working people will be bound by crippling laws."

It will be a strange piece of irony, therefore, when the new political order, of labor complexion, as it is bound to rise, will be traced to the attacks of Tories upon the labor movement. Labor has acted honorably in the present emergency and the no-strike pledge has been kept with surprising unanimity. It has been kept far better by labor than by business men who have struck for higher profits repeatedly without exposure from the kept press. The same fervent patriotism that has caused labor to make the no-strike pledge will throb through labor's efforts to throw off the bonds that the Tories have placed upon it.

Progress In the midst of war, and in the midst of Congressional reaction, progress is being made on the firing line of industry. Recently one of our local unions signed an agreement with a lighting

manufacturing company that contained this liberal provision:

"The employer agrees to provide free medical examinations, including X-rays if necessary or desired by the employees, semiannually, to persons employed in the following departments: buffing, spraying, sand-blasting, tinner room."

This simply means, of course, that men on the firing line facing the great problems of daily life in industry are willing to make needed adjustments in the direction of protection for employees.

Then and Now It is good for Americans at home to remember. Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, member of the national Social Security Board, speaking in the South recently, said something that will help Americans remember:

"Actual hunger might seem remote to us of the agricultural South; but it wasn't remote to many thousands of families in some of our cities and towns when back in the early Thirties we passed through an unemployment crisis that shook the very foundations of our republic. Still haunting me are some of the stories I read in the newspapers, or sights I saw with my own eyes—of children rummaging in garbage cans for food, of veterans selling apples and pencils on the street corners; of hobo camps springing up to mock us all over the country; and of hunger marchers on Washington. Less dramatic than those news stories but even more menacing to our future America was the slow erosion that ate into the faith and self-confidence of family men and women looking for months in vain for jobs.

"When I look back on those days of suffering I become so stirred that I feel I must talk about this problem at every opportunity. I cannot sit quietly by—I must lift my voice against a repetition of those tragic days."

Then Mrs. Woodward went on to say that the boys on the fighting front have underwritten a military victory. She believes that Americans at home should underwrite our share of victory on the home front. She believes that one way to do this is to pass a liberalizing social security program that will give protection to the unemployed for at least a period of six months. Soldiers are included in the Wagner Social Security bill for such benefits.

Soldier Boys A traveler who has gone everywhere in recent months said to a representative of the JOURNAL the other day: "I have never seen any misconduct on the part of any soldier or sailor or any member of the armed service in any city or town of this country." This is sweeping praise, but we believe it is deserved. Whether it has been the wise training given by the Army and Navy, or whether it springs out of the natural decency of the

American boy, our soldier boys are boys acting like men.

They travel under conditions of great discomfort but they find ways of meeting these conditions pleasantly. They sing their songs; they tell stories; they discuss real problems. As somebody has said, it is a reading army. Our boys are reading and thinking, and those people who think that such an army is coming back to civilian life with the same ideas, or the same motives as they went, are greatly mistaken. These soldier boys, acting like men today, will be the men of tomorrow. They will take over the responsibility of running the country which they fought for and saved, and it will be a better country.

National Service Act—No

Labor has not wanted a National Service Act in this country such as they have in Britain. This decision was prompted by the feeling that the voluntary method in supporting the war was better. It was also prompted perhaps by the fact that no labor man had cabinet rank in this country. But labor is now operating under a clandestine National Service Act. This National Service Act has been created by a series of edicts and mandates from the War Manpower Commission. It fails to give labor the safeguards that Congressional law would give it.

It will be increasingly shown that the edicts set up by the War Manpower Commission will work hardships upon labor. Whether there has been actual intent on the powers-that-be within and behind this commission, many of the liberal measures that grew up around the U. S. Employment Service, when it was with the Social Security Board, were not actually abolished but canceled out. As these edicts begin to be applied, there will be much unrest in the labor field, and the War Manpower Commission will have to recede from these edicts or slip more and more coercive ones upon labor—all of which moves in the direction of compulsion rather than wise voluntary cooperation.

"It takes so long for an idea to get into the human head, and after it gets there to make the person who has finally gotten it do anything that comports with it. Men love to talk about ideas as abstractions. They call them idealities. That is their word for an idea that has just come down the street. It is an ideality. After a while they catch up with it and they say that they invented it. They put it in their party platforms and announce with great eloquence and vehemence that this is a sound principle for which they have always stood. Ideas take time and we must not be discouraged."

—Nicholas Murray Butler

A Great Engineer

A great engineer died in June. He had made a great contribution to the electrical industry. He was noted as an inventor. He controlled more than 100 patents in the wire and cable field. His name was Otto A. Frederickson, and at the time of his death, he was chief engineer for the National Electric Products Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Why does this loss concern members of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS? Simply because Otto Frederickson was a great engineer in another direction than wire and cable. He was a great human engineer, also, and sincerely devoted himself to the advancement of good relations between unions and management.

Early in life, Otto Frederickson was a professional baseball player; he brought a spirit of fair play and sportsmanship to industrial relations. He believed in the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and struggled to make these work as ardently as union leaders. He refused to devote his genius as an inventor to discoveries in electricity which eliminated skill and displaced workers. He wanted to build craftsmanship into his products, and he did.

Once, in the midst of the great depression, he took his engineering staff to the New York Bowery, and showed them bums and down-and-outs—poor wrecks of our economic system—asleep on sidewalks, and he said to his staff, "See, these outcasts are monuments to your failures as engineers. Your job as engineers is to first create jobs, not products."

He believed that management should give the same rational consideration to labor relations as to advancement of products.

Otto Frederickson's personality was one of exuberant energy. He virtually worked himself to death. His services to the Army and Navy, during the war, had been of inestimable value to his country. When rubber could no longer be used on wires, he devoted his talents to invention of rubberless wire of high grade and usefulness.

Modest, courageous, youthful, Otto Frederickson was an industrial leader of a rare type. He took the position that people—workers—came first, profits and materials second. He had innumerable friends who loved him for his high-riding bravery, good sense, and humanity. He is gone, and he will not be replaced. Some losses cannot be replaced, and this is one.

I have but one system of ethics for men and for nations—to be grateful, to be faithful to all engagements and under all circumstances, to be open and generous, promoting in the long run even the interests of both; and I am sure it promotes their happiness.

—Thomas Jefferson



Woman's Work

—LPEU—414



WHO SAYS THE HOME FRONT IS SAGGING?

By A WORKER'S WIFE

"THE East is certainly taking it on the chin in this war," said the Major's wife. She was paying a visit to her old home town, Washington, while her husband attended a special training course. "But you seem to be taking it very well."

"We've had our troubles, all right. But there are compensations. We've never had such neighborliness and good feeling. We can't run around with the car much, but we find that the finest friends we could ever have are right next door."

Of course, "troubles" we have might look bad to people in other sections comparatively undisturbed by war conditions, but when we look across the Atlantic to Europe and England, our difficulties are trivial and we are getting a certain satisfaction out of overcoming them.

One and a half gallons a week on an A card, plus the pleasure-driving ban, has affected our habits mightily. We who live in the suburbs, distant from stores, do have to drive to the market. But there are little informal arrangements which save both time and gasoline. Three or four women go together, and usually there will also be small lists to be purchased for others who need "just a loaf of whole wheat and five pounds of oranges."

There are some things money won't buy, such as pressure cookers, tools of various kinds, household appliances, things made of metal or rubber. But you can do pretty well if you're a trustworthy borrower, the kind who returns things promptly in good condition, and who is not averse to doing some lending in return. Even such a little thing as a metal hair curler is important because it's irreplaceable. Some of the women in my neighborhood have a curler pool. They used to drive in to the beauty shop, but now there's no gas for that, and no maid to leave with the baby. So they shampoo under the shower bath and do up each other's hair with the precious curlers.

We used to drive to a neighborhood movie once or twice a week. Now that's out. Week end trips are out. Even visits to friends on the other side of town are off the list. You'd think we didn't have much for amusement. But we have gardening. Raising vegetables is rapidly becoming a national hobby. Out our way more than half the families have a little patch of ground under cultivation. To watch the plants grow and develop is of intense interest. It's a rare pleasure to look under the leaves and find, suddenly, a big yellow squash ready to eat. Nobody's produce comes to maturity at exactly the

same time, so there is considerable giving away, which adds to good will as well as the variety of what we put on the table.

Housewives are proud of the growing rows of jars on the shelf. We'll have vegetables next winter, too. Somehow we think we're doing a service to the nation as well as to ourselves. What canning equipment is available, is passed from one to another as it is needed.

Living as close together as this, mutually dependent to some extent, might lead to discord. But somehow it hasn't. Tolerance appears to be growing. We don't take stock of each other's faults. The people who always take and never give back just don't seem to be around any more. Those who receive favors are only too anxious to return them. And those who are in a position to help today know that tomorrow some emergency may have them asking help.

Our young men are already at war, and others, the fathers of young children, expect to be called. There is many an unspoken prayer as people lie down to sleep. But I think we are satisfied that it is necessary to fight fascism on its own brutal level, might against might.

So far as ideology is concerned, we are

convinced that our way of thinking is infinitely higher in the scale of civilization than that of Hitler's gang. We know what we are fighting for, the opportunity for individual initiative, based on cooperation and mutual trust. This is democracy. The vaunted New Order, with its slavery, loot, terror and torture, is nothing but a throwback to a very old and disorderly stage in man's progress.

As long as the home front has this feeling of mutual confidence, of pride in accomplishment, it won't crack up. Maybe here in the East we're better off because we've had more obstacles to surmount. We are doing our best to go along with the regulations, no matter if it is downright uncomfortable. At least the people I know best are doing so.

This is typical, also, of the attitude of union members the nation over. Now that I think of it, most of the people out our way who are active in community upbuilding are union members. The union member finds his security in cooperation with others in his trade.

Through his labor papers and magazines, the union member had a greater knowledge of the world's danger from fascism than the average person did, long before Pearl Harbor. We knew that the world wasn't safe until Hitler, the international gangster, was licked good and proper. We are satisfied that what we are fighting for is right. We don't expect to have business, comfort and pleasure as usual during a war which must take so much of the nation's energy.

What can wreck the home front is a sense of injustice, due to coercion, chiseling and various forms of discrimination. The union workers who have gone along loyally on a no-strike pledge have plenty of cause for complaint when they are suddenly trussed up with a drastic anti-strike law which also appears to be an anti-union membership law. After doing its part, by buying bonds and going easy on wage demands, to keep the old wolf, Inflation, away from the nation's door, union labor suspects that other groups are less unselfish.

As a group, A. F. of L. union members have demonstrated their patriotism in many ways. They have helped bring production to high levels. They have led in bond drives, set a conspicuous example in aiding civilian defense and donating blood. In every possible way they have done their part to jolt the Axis back on its heels. Many members or their sons and daughters are in the fighting overseas.

(Continued on page 287)

Victory Garden Soup

Do you keep a jar in the refrigerator for water poured off cooked vegetables? Even though you are careful to cook them in a small amount of water only, there is usually a little left in the pan when the cooking is finished. This contains certain water-soluble vitamins, as well as a good vegetable flavor, and should by all means be used in gravies, sauces and soups.

Bring to a boil one quart water (preferably vegetable water) add about two cups fresh vegetables of the kinds readily available, such as tomatoes, green peas, onions (including the tender green tops), carrots, cabbage, snap beans, limas, corn, turnips, okra, peppers. Cut or shred into appropriate size. Do not use beets because the color and flavor are too strong. When the mixture boils add one beef bouillon cube, and if desired, a handful of fine noodles, macaroni or rice. Cook only until all the ingredients are done—about 15 minutes—and serve immediately.

You'll be delighted with the fine flavor of this soup. If you are using vegetable water, as we recommend, be sparing with the salt, as the liquid already has been salted.



Correspondence

TPFU-414



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: Frank Jacobs, Local No. 1, and S. S. Sachs, representing the contractors, are two of the 12-man committee for economic development concerning post-war problems in St. Louis. Labor preferred to deal directly with industry rather than government, and preferred total private employment to government-made work.

The committee would only provide data on post-war marketing conditions and opportunities, purchasing power, new materials, equipment and financing. It was planned to have each company appoint a group to study the company's position in post-war work.

There is no doubt that after the war labor and industry, with proper guidance, cooperation and sound thought, will solve many economic problems in this territory. We should encourage these groups throughout the nation.

They say—

John T. Meinert, assistant business representative, and wife, who just celebrated their thirty-eighth wedding anniversary, say they have been on one continuous honeymoon.

(A). (F). (L)oeper—"Gus" says, "A. F. L. is a wonderful organization" and appreciates his initials.

That coal is abundant in curative medicines, has more colors than the rainbow, more fibers than all the Jap silkworms, and is potentially more productive of rubber than the Far East.

That we have to cut our articles short.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.

The Lover of "LIGHT" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following communication from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of L. U. No. 3.

June 26, 1943, will always be remembered as the day on which the existing Congress showed itself to be, in the majority, totally reactionary and subversive to the interests of the majority of the citizens of our country. This was done first in the passage of the Connally-Smith anti-strike bill over the President's veto, and secondly, in attaching riders to a bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years, which, briefly summed up, hamstringing the administration's efforts to roll back prices and control inflation.

Although the anti-strike law practically legalizes strikes in war time "after 30 days' notice" (Howard Smith of Virginia's pet anti-labor bill that he has been trying to put through for the last five or six years) both President Green of the A. F. of L. and President Murray of the C. I. O. have assured President Roosevelt that their organizations will adhere to their promises of "No strikes in wartime."

It is the belief of this writer that every local union of working men and women in the country should make a special order of business to study and discuss this bill. Such action will bring home to the members more than anything else at this time that this

READ

I. B. E. W. wins election in Virginia Electric and Power, by L. U. No. 980

Retroactive pay award won, by L. U. No. 1041

Broadcast station signs I. B. E. W. contract, by L. U. Nos. 41, 271

Locals send cigarettes to men in service, by L. U. Nos. 41, 271

Cable splicers publish paper for their Brothers in service, by L. U. No. 396

Labor represented on St. Louis post-war planning committee, by L. U. No. 1

Reactionary Congress shows its hand, by L. U. No. 3

Excellent agreement secures entire union condition for Tri-City area, by L. U. No. 145

If organized labor is to survive, by L. U. No. 611

The biggest stab in the back in modern times, by L. U. No. 86

These letters show our membership fighting the war, abroad and at home.

present Congress is out to use every pretext to take the country back to "the good old days" when big business ruled with an iron hand and the working people got what "trickled down from the top."

The sections of this anti-strike law which prohibit the War Labor Board from establishing closed shops or maintenance of membership are enough in themselves to indicate that labor is in a fight for its life and that if labor is to survive every member of organized labor must make himself aware of what is going on so that he or she may act intelligently to win that fight.

This means for one thing that in addition to buying war bonds, growing a victory garden and working in a war plant, each one must give time enough to learn just what part his or her Congressman or Senator has had in the passage of these bills and let them know what you think of their method of representing YOU. Most of all, we must all get out and VOTE at the next election so that the reactionaries will not again win out by default as they did at the last.

If, because of war work, you are away from your home it is not too early to begin to make necessary arrangements for voting by mail or to establish your voting residence where you are. This warning is addressed in particular to members of Local No. 3, but may well be given heed by traveling members of all locals.

Don't fall for the propaganda dished out by most of the daily press. Remember, when they wave the flag, what happened to the \$25,000 salary limit established by the Presi-

dent. Remember, too, that most of the wildcat strikes have resulted from non-cooperation on the part of employers in War Labor Board decisions.

We all dislike John L. Lewis for his methods but the miners do have a grievance and Congress' anti-strike law club is not a solution.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor: It sure is surprising in these times that we do not get more members to attend the meeting. You cannot believe that they all can have important excuses for not attending.

Our business manager, Charles Caffrey, made quite a report on the convention in New Bedford. It is interesting to hear the news about the different locals in New England, and how work has slowed down in such a short time. Other reports from the different delegates showed how our local unions are being hard hit with the draft and enlistment, but we sure know this better than anyone else.

Brother Caffrey was telling us we have over 20 members in service just now and with the coming induction of married men with no family, we expect to lose 40 to 50 members in the next two months, making a total of over 60 members out of a local of 160. It sure will be a skeleton crew left.

One of our contractors, looking for a deferment for one of his men who was finishing up a job, was told you can get electricians for a dime a dozen. They never figure if it was not for the electrician half of the machines doing defense work would not be running today. We all have our work to do, whether it is with a gun or a hickey or a hammer or a rake. We are all out to win and we must win. Buy plenty more war bonds! I know Local No. 7 is well up the line and doing their share for Uncle Sam.

So far we have not heard any sad news about the boys in the fighting line and we hope they all come back safe and sound. They write quite often and we sure are glad to hear from them and if there is anything they need we will try very hard to get it out to them.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: We note that the JOURNAL is now somewhat curtailed, and after reading a note in explanation we realize that present conditions are to blame.

Now that anti-strike legislation is law, labor suffers a terrific set-back. It didn't take anyone by surprise, when one just thinks back a bit and remembers the softening process indulged in by the anti-labor press, hostile radio commentators, and, of course, their employers. So you can readily see that this is just the result that labor's enemies were aiming at. The coal strike didn't exactly help matters. That only gave our enemies ammunition and they used it to gain their own selfish ends. Strange as it may seem, we still feel con-

fidant that all is not lost. We should still do our utmost towards helping in this war effort and we are confident that labor will still come out on top. We feel quite optimistic in this respect.

The American Beveridge plan, improved version of our present Social Security law, has been introduced in Congress by Senator Robert F. Wagner. This new plan goes a long way in satisfying the worker's crying needs. We, of course, don't anticipate an easy road through our legislative body for this measure, but are hopeful of promising results.

Now that the pay-as-you-go income tax plan goes into effect we're wondering how the rank and file will fare on this 20 per cent idea when confronted with the present high living costs. What a windfall this will prove to be for the wealthy! Things were certainly well planned for them. It is always the case the small guy will be the fall guy. You and I, our children's children and all down the line, all of us will pay and pay. That, apparently, is the penalty for being born without a golden spoon in your mouth.

One of the grand old men of No. 28, a pensioner, Bill Cunzeman, we learn on good authority, can still enjoy his fishing and still admires a pretty face when seen on the fairer sex. Bill went through the terrific ordeal at Pearl Harbor while residing there. He is now living once more in the old town. He is greatly admired by his Edward, who still thinks the sun rises and sets in Pop and vice versa.

We recently came across the picture of Harvey McGregor in the daily papers. Mac is in the Navy. What a sailor he makes.

John Frantz is allergic to red paint and more so to the paint remover Joe Spence advised him to use. The boy is now wiser.

If anyone recognizes who is meant by the Pasadena and New Freedom twins he probably guessed right. That New Freedom boy would very much like to run across some extra fast ones, the kind he generally talks about and seldom gets nowadays.

We hope that No. 349 has its troubles all straightened out by this time and is back on its feet and playing ball.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor: Reports from our live-wire broadcast technicians' unit (the best in the country) make our studio members feel neglected, so we will have a general report for the months past on the making of motion pictures under war conditions.

Because of the gas rationing and the great distances in this area, the attendance at our local union meetings has been smaller than ever. The desire of the officers to protect the best interests of the members has prompted them to make a regular report to the members by a column in the weekly local labor paper as well as by letter when the occasion demands.

We have been working under a very unsatisfactory agreement for the past seven years, making it necessary, through a resolution passed at the last I. B. E. W. convention at St. Louis, to call upon the international officers to make certain changes in our jurisdiction. These changes would more adequately supply our members with a broad field of electrical work in the motion picture industry.

As a result, a committee was appointed from our international executive board to thoroughly investigate the situation of Local Union No. 40. The committee appointed was composed of Charles Paulsen, chairman; G. M. Bugnizet, international secretary; Harry Van Arsdale, New York; Dan Manning, Chicago; Charles Foehn, San Francisco. They visited Hollywood during the week of April

18, and our officers and executive board members met with this committee and the whole situation in the studios was thoroughly discussed. The committee also visited the motion picture studios for a first hand study in the course of their investigation. The committee members said they would do everything possible to assist us when they report to the international executive council in Chicago on June 28. That body must decide what procedure will best assist us in solving the complex problems of restoring proper jurisdiction to the Electrical Worker in the amusement industries.

Because of the "small fry" labor contacts who appear in a position to make decisions out of all proportion to their real authority, the producers have failed to live up to their agreement. In September, 1941, it was agreed "if any craft not under Basic Agreement received a higher wage increase, and/or better working conditions, the crafts under the Basic Agreement with the studios would receive the same." Due to the dilatory tactics we encountered, and exhausting of all other means of procedure, it was finally necessary to refer our retroactive wage case to the War Labor Board.

During April, 1942, the Studio Machinists negotiated an additional 10 per cent increase, retroactive to July 1, 1941. This was in addition to the 10 per cent wage increase they negotiated in June, 1941, which was effective July 1, 1941. Therefore under the September Newark agreement, the I. B. E. W. should have automatically received an additional 10 per cent wage increase retroactive to July 1, 1941. A lengthy brief was drawn up by our business manager, Al Speede, who presented it with all the necessary exhibits before the War Labor Board. It has now been placed in the hands of Conciliator Steelman with our request for immediate action.

For years our local has adhered to the established six-hour day. During the first flurry about the 48-hour week some of the producers did a little flag-waving act and proposed to saddle us with "shipyard conditions." Due to the strong fight put up by our business manager, Local No. 40 led the way to maintaining conditions which have been gained over many years of struggle. As

a result, studios now adopting the 48-hour week will do so under the provisions of our established agreement.

Many of our members have gained union conditions and the advantages of organization without personal effort or discomfort simply by paying in the required fee to get the needed card. To better educate the Brothers on what goes on from an unbiased viewpoint our local union voted unanimously to subscribe to the paper "In Fact" for the entire membership for one year. All members have been advised to read it and pass it on to others that they too may have the benefits of a free press that does not have to be afraid to print the truth about current events.

Lack of materials and a drastic ceiling placed on studio operating materials have decreased the work opportunities for our construction members to the vanishing point. Our members are scattered among the war projects all over the nation and as far away as Alaska. This will continue for the duration. However, 359 members contributed \$3,239.97 to the Red Cross drive. Our business manager and office secretary have led the way by their active work in the infantile paralysis campaign. Our members are active in the most important boards set up to further the administration of the war program.

TED KIRKWOOD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor: With their payment of \$100 to the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company, makers of union-made Raleigh cigarettes, Local Union No. 41, of Buffalo, N. Y., has sent 40,000 cigarettes in addition to 4,000 donated by the Brown and Williamson Company, to the boys in the Armed Forces overseas.

This action was heartily urged by all of Local No. 41's members and gives them a feeling of bringing a little sunshine to some of the millions of boys "over there." Any local following this example will receive the same satisfaction of doing a little something for the boys.

As everyone now knows, there is not too much that can be done to bring on a smile.

A card is placed in each pack of these cigarettes, stating that they are sent with the compliments of Local Union No. 41, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, 915 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and asking each boy to write a few lines to us.

This makes us a little closer to the boys in the Armed Forces. Local Union No. 41 made it a point to send a little pin money to each of its members in the Armed Forces at Easter time and also the past Christmas, with a letter of good wishes and inquiry as to each one's personal welfare.

Let's keep together in this fight to bring world peace as soon as possible, and let's not ration our ability to bring smiles to everyone.

JOHN J. CALLAHAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: Local No. 70 is located in the heart of the nation's capital city, and meets regularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the Hayloft, rear of 1326 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.

The Hayloft was built in 1857, and originally was the coachman's quarters and stables of Benjamin Jackson—a close relative of the famous General Stonewall Jackson of the War-Between-the-States fame. The present site of the Hayloft was then away out in the country and joined a dairy farm at what is now Thomas Circle.

We have in Local No. 70 as nice a bunch

Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

of regular guys as can be found, but they are a little gun-shy about using their names in print. At each successive meeting more and more of the PEP CO. lads are signing up on their own. This is good news in the face of a program calling for a total sign-up of this utility company.

CREDO

*Unionism is not greed,
But a selfless kind of creed.*

I WONDER DEPARTMENT: Where is "Blue-Foot" Simpson? And where is handsome Freddie Paine? These two linemen have as fabulous a story in their lives as had Paul Bunyan. I wonder what's become of Paul? I don't get around much anymore. Some of you boomers who have known and worked with "Blondie," let's hear a word from you. Although "Blondie" is baldy these days.

I DIDN'T KNOW DEPARTMENT: The electric clock requires the minimum of power and delivers almost 100 per cent performance at the cost of 50 cents per year. The powerhouse operator regulates the electric clock by increasing or decreasing the speed of the main generators, and the clock responds accordingly.

The electric dynamo was one of the scientific curiosities of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

The first Edison lamps had a carbonized cotton filament, and burned 20 hours. A flat weekly rate was charged for current used in the first electric lighting, regardless of the amount of the current, for metering was unknown.

The filament of a small six-watt night light is so fine it is thinner than a hair, the diameter being less than 5/1,000ths of an inch. What I don't know could fill a book, so I will high, tie, and jump until the next JOURNAL.

STAN STANTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: As I remember, about 1911 Alfred Noyes wrote "The Trumpeter."

*Trumpeter, sound for the last crusade;
Sound for the fire of the white-cross kings;
Sound for the passion, the splendor, the pity,
That swept the world for a Dead Man's sake.*

"America" adjudged it the best poem of that year. But the author seemed to regard it lightly. It was never mentioned at his recital here two years ago.

Perhaps this war is the last crusade. Most wars have been regarded as such by the chronic crusaders of the time. Eighty-five years ago Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, the Beechers, Wendell Phillips, and kindred holy crusaders wept copious tears for the African in America, and as they walked their weeping way in righteous foundation—eyes blinded by tears—how could they be expected to notice that the American Indian was retreating before them, fleeing from general sorrow? And when the eyes of these holy men were restored to their pristine use (to see), what did they behold? Those various Indian tribes had retreated into their fastness—a few sections of mountain and fen as in Onondaga—and there was nothing the crusaders could do about it. The Indians had been conquered by tears!

World War No. I is Newton Baker, Secretary of War, told a contingent of troops about to embark: "Never since the crusades have men gone forth to battle with purer motives." He was likely right but the leaders lacked the attributes of leadership and muffed the whole play.

The crusade requires clear issues: "Cross or Crescent" was ideal. In this war "God or Chaos" might do. And may the crusade capture the home front! There are still quite



In Service



After 12 years of making radio his hobby, riding the air waves as a ham operator, Gus E. Crouch, of L. U. No. 713, is putting his talent into action for Uncle Sam.



He enlisted in the Navy September 25, 1942, at first being assigned as a radio operator at the submarine base Manitowoc, Wis. He has now advanced to the post of radio instructor at the Bainbridge, Md., service school.

Charles H. McKay, L. U. No. 9, is helping to hack a highway out of the wilderness, with the U. S. Engineers Corps, on the great Alcan highway which will join Alaska and the United States.

L. U. No. 1010 is proud to report that its former financial secretary, Herbert Barnett, has just been made a corporal technician in the U. S. Army.

A few old "Plutes" left to whom chicanery is the only merchandise known.

And why the perturbation at the comfort Hitler enjoys over our coal strike? If he is smart he will see in it evidence of an unconquerable people. When conditions become intolerable, redress the wrongs. "Do it now!" as Napoleon would say. Put our own house in order. We "Christian Nations" are a smug entity. We sit by our hearths reading the Epistles of St. Paul, and abruptly the miner sticks his head out of the mine shaft and cries: "Do you remember me?" Our brows pucker in annoyance: "To interrupt me at a time like this! It is treason!" and the parrot press reverberates the cry "from the mountains to the prairies."—"Treason! Treason!" Almost—but not quite—submerging an authentic voice: "Ye hypocrites! My house is a house of prayer."

The crusader seems to be inspired by a vision of earthly millennium, which is rather doubtful. "O, what a long, long time this world will last!" But to strive to increase the sum of human happiness is surely the business of Christian men. Organized labor has achieved this in great measure.

THOMAS BERRIGAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Hello, everybody, I am back again! I read the article of Brother Copeland of L. U. No. 980 in the June issue. The point that he brought out, that the government is wanting the working man to cooperate in every way in the war effort, but the government will not cooperate properly with the working man, is right.

I believe certain government agencies cause labor to act the way they do because of the lack of cooperation.

Save your scrap metal, that's all you hear, nowadays. I suppose every one remembers when the United States was selling scrap iron and metal to Japan. Well, I believe that there must be plenty of scrap metal left yet to sell to somebody.

Does anyone know why scrap metal doesn't move any faster than it does? I'll venture to say that there is scrap metal in the City of Norfolk, that has been in one place for at least two years if not longer. With the shortage of metal reported, this writer often wonders why it doesn't move, but no one ever does anything about it.

Brother Loftin is confined to the hospital due to an accident on the job, also Brother Hornberger had a bad fall on the job. Here's hoping for their speedy recovery.

Thanks to Brother Patrick of L. U. No. 666 for his compliments to L. U. No. 80 and our contractor of electrical work for Doyle & Russell in his jurisdiction.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor: At our last meeting in June we held our election of officers for the ensuing two-year period. Brother Charles Pettis succeeded our retiring president, Brother Frank Epping, who has taken a position as superintendent with the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. Brother Albert Empey was elected vice president; Brothers Walter McManus, Albert Bult, George Granning, and Robert Rodwell were elected to the executive board, and that old war horse, "Eddie" Connell, received the greatest number of votes for member of the executive board, so he thereby becomes chairman of the board.

Our business manager, John Downs, succeeded himself as did also our financial secretary, Max Koetors, our treasurer, B. W. Pitt, and yours truly is still pushing the pen next to the president.

We know that they will guide the destinies of Local No. 86 in the right direction.

One of the things we are going to miss this summer is our outings, the annual "get-togethers" for our members and friends. (Although, with a smile on his face, our retiring president, "Catchy" Epping, appointed Brother "Gene" Rossi chairman of the picnic committee away last January.)

We of the building trades unions are nearly all working on defense projects and we are working from six to seven days a week. Conditions today are directly opposite to what they were during the peak of the recent depression. We held our outings in those days to keep up the morale of our members and to promote feelings of Brotherhood and good will. We need those outings now, more than before, for the same reasons.

We wish to quote at this time a report from the U. S. Department of Labor. **JOB ACCIDENTS IN THE LAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS TOOK MORE LIVES THAN THE AXIS ON THE BATTLEFRONT!** From July, 1940, to January, 1943, industrial casualties brought death to 48,500 workers. In addition, 250,000 workers lost an eye, a finger, a hand, an arm or leg.

In the face of an aroused rank and file of workers, the Senate and House passed the

Smith-Connally Bill and overrode the President's veto. The opening guns against labor which began firing about two years ago are starting to hit now.

Now is the time for labor to watch the voting record of their representatives and find out who are their friends and who their enemies.

Regardless of the political or personal aims or views or the methods used in trying to help them, John L. Lewis was leading the coal miners in a just cause, or call it "complaint." We have talked to at least a hundred different individuals and everyone believed the coal miners should get that two-dollar raise and portal to portal pay, among other things.

If we, as electrical workers, were working under the same conditions as the miners we would furnish our own stocks and dies, vice and hickey, buy our own cutting oil and screws, nails and bolts, hack-saw blades, compass saw blades, bits and twist drills. In working on a tall building you would take the necessary half hour or so to climb 25 stories to your place of work, or on a large project such as army camps or housing projects, spend the same amount of time to get from the "shanty" to your work "on your own time." And on top of all that you would live in a company-owned house and buy all your needs from a company-owned store and you would receive, in these times, \$9 a day!

Therefore I repeat, the coal miners had a just complaint and were really entitled to what they were striking for.

But in the face of all this your chosen representatives saw fit to twist that situation around in such a manner that they were

able to pass the Smith-Connally Bill in both the Senate and the House and then, after the President vetoed it, knowing what a vicious bill it was, overrode his veto, thereby giving labor, who put them in their present positions, the biggest stab in the back in modern times.

The American Federation of Labor says, "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies." Those men or women who voted for the Smith-Connally Bill are your enemies and should be defeated at the polls when they are up for reelection.

CARLETON E. MEADE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor: On June 15, 1943, L. U. 102 exercised its democratic privilege of electing its officers for the next two years. President, venerable Bill Cross; vice president, Joe Hamer (Transformer Joe); recording secretary, Jim Pressimone (now the unemployed dues fund will need a new trustee—sorry to lose you, Jim.); treasurer, Bill Graf; financial secretary, Gene Braun; business manager, Sam Moskowitz. Sam has been acting manager for the past six years and has done a splendid job. Brother S. J. Cristiano, who nominated Sam, declined the title for himself this time as he considered his connection with the I. O. more or less permanent. (Brothers Walker and Brown—please note.) Out of a field of six the three Bills won out on the examining board—Bill Lambert, Bill Hurtz, and Bill Kelsell. Out of a field of 17 the following were elected to the executive board: Henry Behrens, Charlie Fontanella, Don Ryder, Hubert Vogelzang, George Dolson, C. Cooper, and Bob Phillips.

Corporal Oreste Cerruti was home on a furlough. He inspected our new offices and renewed friendships. Now he is back in Indiana again.

Yours truly was delegated to attend the thirteenth annual Institute of Labor on "Labor in the War and After" at the Essex House, Newark, on June 7, 8, and 9. The institute was conducted by Rutgers University in cooperation with the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Workers Educational Bureau of America, International Labor Office.

To give even a bare program would make this article too long. I would like to mention, though, that the I. B. E. W. did its share. Brother Joseph Keenan, who is now associate director of the labor production division, War Production Board, gave a very interesting talk on labor-management committees as an aid to production. Brother Harry S. Heustis, editor of Electrical Union World, Local No. 3, contributed his share in the round table on public relations of labor unions. Brother Louis Marcante, president, New Jersey State Federation of Labor, presided at the gala dinner meeting which was the occasion of a United Nations rally. Brothers Hutluf and Turner from L. U. No. 52 attended a number of the sessions.

Vincent Murphy, business manager of the Steam Fitters and Plumbers of Newark, is one of the mainsprings of the institute. He has made good as mayor of Newark, and should be entitled to a chance to be governor.

Space prevents me from mentioning many others entitled to mention. I noticed that the institute is drawing a number of school teachers closer to the labor movement and



Members of L. U. No. 666 and other I. B. E. W. men are putting the union label on the Naval Construction Training Center, Camp Peary, Va.

Kneeling, left to right: C. L. Taylor, electrical designer; J. C. Tayloy, foreman; E. L. Harcastle, foreman; W. D. Garrett, foreman; B. L. Curtis, job steward; A. B. Coltrane, foreman; T. A. Heywood, electrical superintendent; E. F. Taylor, foreman; William Gibbs, foreman; Otis Jones, foreman; I. P. Bartlett, foreman; R. E. Murray, foreman; Harold Witherby, mechanic; T. M. Burrell, apprentice; H. L. Griffin, mechanic.

Standing, second row, reading left to right: R. E. Bartlett, apprentice; Harry Gould,

stockman; J. M. Williams, mechanic; William Layne, receiving clerk; James Headson, apprentice; W. B. Herbie, mechanic; F. E. Cline, assistant superintendent; Mrs. O. A. Smith, typist; Mrs. E. A. Torrestre, typist; W. C. Pollock, mechanic; E. L. Hufner, apprentice; W. B. Hufner, apprentice; H. L. Smith, mechanic; B. E. Zimmer, mechanic; F. L. Paul, mechanic; Tony Trott, apprentice; Jack Roy, apprentice; R. C. Garletts, mechanic.

Remaining group in body: Mechanics J. E. Smith, G. A. Witherby, Thomas, Scott, Mor-

gan, Sigda, Pemberton, Sawyer, Buysmans, Shackleford, King, Wern, Barnes, Austin, McClanahan, Cromer, Wachter, Harmon, Grigg, Foulter, Hewett, Henderson, Tilly, Anderson, Bennett, Sherpe, Orrock, Bowles, Bowman, Creamer, Griffin, Crenshaw, Friend, Beamer.

Apprentices: Falconer, Jones, Garcia, Pyrtle, Spersin, Burrell, Perry, Taylor, Barry, Dandridge, Bedlow, Harris, Neal, Bright, Witted, Paxton, Watson, Phillips, Creasman, Edwards.

that is all to the good, for labor needs all the good will that it can muster to weather the storm of reaction that is threatening labor now and in the near future.

PETER HOEDEMAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: Kansas City is a party town. It is a heritage handed down from the pioneers when the bank of the Kaw was the jumping off place for the Forty-Niners, and they had their last fling in civilization before setting out on the perilous trek to the gold fields. So it comes easy for Kansas Citians to say, "Let's get up a party." And when the electrician's Local No. 124 says that, the whole city sits up and takes notice and promptly tries to wrangle an invitation. About 5,000 of them did it, too, at the big party held in the Municipal Auditorium, June 12. It was the most ambitious affair the local has ever promoted, and the entertainment committee, headed by Clarence Mook, did a masterly job of promoting. Everything was free but the eats, which the rationing board said must be paid for by the guests. The floor show might have been staged by Ziegfeld, it was that good, and there was still beer in the taps when the party was over. Visiting Brothers, working here, and representatives of all branches of the local electrical industry were guests, and all were enthusiastic in praise for the organization's efforts.

Another biennial election has come and gone, with the usual friendly rivalry and love of competition which distinguishes American labor unions. Aside from a few changes on the executive board, the old officers were retained. The business manager, John Wetzig, and his assistant, Andy Harvey—as executive board member—received a tremendous vote of confidence. It left no doubt that the local approves the policies of the business manager and the conduct of his office. Two members were reelected on the executive board, Harvey and the old wheel-horse, Carl Koehner, who received the next highest vote. The new members include: Ernie Bott—he of the easy smile and logical answers—who comes back after an interim; Oscar Simms, whose quiet manner and sturdy unionism wins him friends wherever he goes; and Bob Jones who stands four-square for union principles, dammit, and a fair deal for everybody. All told, it looks as though the affairs of this local are in good hands for the next two years.

As this epistle hurries to Washington, trying to beat the deadline, a certain group in that city who pose as "representatives of the peepul" has just passed a piece of class legislation that violates every instinct of a democratic people. The Smith-Connally Act is a vicious stab in the back to the workers who have given much more unselfish devotion to the war effort than the swivel-chair patriots who sit in the halls of Congress. Labor and labor's sons, here and overseas, are far more concerned about winning the war than are the political feudists in Washington who are so obsessed with their own importance they even defy the Commander-in-Chief.

Fine example to the soldiers they talk so much about!

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor: Two hundred sixty employees of the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co. are now receiving the benefits and protection of an agreement reached between that company and Local No. 145 of the Tri-City area.

Much of the credit for this achievement properly belongs to Brother J. E. Wood, busi-

NOTICE

In addressing mail to the International Office, all officers and members are requested to include our zone number, which is 5, as follows:

1200 15th St. Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

This will facilitate the delivery of mail to the office.

J. M. Bugnagel

International Secretary

ness manager of Local No. 145. For several years Brother Wood has been laying the ground work in organizing the men engaged in many diversified activities covering a large territory, in addition to capably discharging his many other duties as business manager.

This early ground work began to show its effectiveness last December when the point was reached for a real drive for recognition. Brother Wood states that in this organization work great credit is due to the committee of the workers themselves who all did yeoman service in behalf of the organization.

The unanimity of the workers was evidenced by the favorable attitude of President John V. McKinney of the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Co. when the matter of recognizing the organization was presented to him. No election was asked for by the company, and all of the many discussions concerning the many details involved were conducted in the friendly manner of men striving to reach a fair, workable agreement.

The agreement was signed June 15, retroactive to June 1, by Mr. McKinney and Brother Wood. The agreement continues from year to year unless reopened by either party 60 days prior to expiration time for consideration of changes, and covers the gas and electric service department, the gas department, the electric department (distribution, etc.) and the Electric Production Department with plants at Riverside and Moline.

Among the many benefits secured for the men was a general increase of approximately 5 per cent, in some cases as high as 25 per cent. In fact, the men secured all that the "Little Steel" formula permitted. Double time for holidays was also provided for, whereas in the past only a portion of the employees received this.

An important feature of the agreement was the establishment of an entire union condition for the Tri-City area. It provides for the length of time employees shall work for the company before becoming members of the union and also voluntary deduction of dues from wages.

A basis of sick leave with pay up to 40 working days is provided, and also positive seniority rights for all classifications.

We feel that this is a thorough, well-considered agreement in all its many details. An enormous amount of work has been expended upon it by the workers, the officials of the company and Brother Wood. They are all to be complimented upon the results of their labors.

Local No. 145 is happy and proud to welcome this group into membership as Brothers,

and feels that they will be an asset to the community and to the union.

ERNEST KREBS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: At our regular meeting in June we had the pleasure of having letters read by our recording secretary that had been sent in from our members who are in the service of our country. Letters read were from Clayton Weisenborn, William "Red" Northcutt, and William Ruthin, Jr. These letters are very, very welcome to each and every member of our local.

During the middle of June one of our members, Lou Weinberg, must have been practicing "The man on the flying trapeze" because they tell me Lou actually walked off of a scaffold. Luckily for Lou, he was not badly hurt, and for that we are very glad. Next time, Lou, do your dreaming in bed. Ha! Ha!

Noticed Dick Hayes back in Cincinnati on a furlough from Panama.

We are getting ready for our annual picnic, but by the time this goes to press the picnic will be a matter of pleasant memories, so all details and committees shall be in next issue, when those of you who didn't attend will be sorry you didn't.

Our sick list at present writing is a blank, for which we are grateful, except for our everlasting thought for Carl Voellmecke.

E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: Since the hot weather is here, sailors should be interested in the following item: Contact Joe Adamski for a new and modern design of balloon jib without clew brails that really fills out in a breeze. Joe has a "slack gellus" type outside and underslung with a wide thwart. Buck Buchanan and Carl French are planning a fishing trip by boat in upper Michigan. This will save the gas coupons, too.

Corp. Walter French visited the boys of Acme Station recently, and judging by Walt's splendid appearance the climate and the food must agree with Walt.

Lloyd Wiler recently graduated from the Great Lakes Naval Academy and his mother was present at the exercises.

Don Shultz is now in the Army. Harry now has two sons in the service and they are as big as their Dad.

John Cash will soon be working for Uncle Sam. John has had his physical examination and now waits orders.

William V. Womack joined the Seabees June 28 to hand the Japs the hotfoot.

Dad Tefft now has two sons in the service. Marvin hopes to meet his older brother in Africa soon and swap the news.

Dan McKibben, Walter Mac's number two son, is now at Great Lakes Training Station. Walt's number one son is in Algiers.

Bratchi of the boiler room visited his son in camp at Madison, Wis. Fred must be getting old, or he needs glasses, or he ignored the truth when he wrote to the boys and said that he saw ONLY the beautiful scenery at the well known beaches.

To the Acme list of DUBIOUS celebrities such as "Ed Wynn" and "The Commodore," two new names are added. Dubbs gang contribute "The One-Wire Electrician" and "The Three-Hair-Brush Painter."

We smile when we think of the ostrich sticking his head in the sand so that he will not be seen and yet we have a like situation in our local when a certain master mind directs invective and innuendo through his stooges who are very vocal. The right to be heard is a privilege guaranteed to all A. F. L. union members. The strange part of the

present arrangement is that the front men do all the talking. Most of us know the chap who believes he is living incognito and hope that some day he will speak for himself and remove from his chest that which irritates him so.

D. D. DeTrow, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: The election of officers has come and gone, and with this election some very important changes have been made. The following Brothers were elected for the next two years: Ray Mitchell, president; Brother Ray is known throughout this section of the country as a leader in labor circles. Hap Hood, vice president; Hap is the oldest Brother in our local with 25 years to his credit. Brother Perry Baker is our recording secretary, a Brother who can and will fill that office with vim and vigor. Jim Vachel was reelected to the office of treasurer. Brother Jim has done a wonderful job in the past and he will continue to do just that. Carl Gustafson was reelected business manager and financial secretary; Brother Carl has made the finest business manager that this local has ever known.

The executive board is as follows: Brothers Dick Florence, F. C. Gregg, Max Carey, Tom Simpson, Harry Farris, and Herb Wentworth. All of these Brothers are an asset to this local and have a wonderful labor record.

Local No. 271 sponsored a party for the members of Kansas Gas and Electric Co. last month in celebration of the signing of their first contract with the K. G. & E. Nothing was spared to make this a real party. Thanks to Brothers Ray Mitchell, Carl Gustafson, and Joe Blair of the K. G. & E. The picture that I am sending under separate cover shows the floor show. About 300 Brothers attended the party.

Another 50,000 cigarettes are on their way to boys on the front. I wish that every local would send the boys over there cigarettes every month.

I took notice of the housing job that Brother Clayton Lee of L. U. No. 38 has written about in the May issue of the JOURNAL, stating he thought 2,315 units was a large job. I was wondering if I should comment on the job that this local has had, consisting of 5,500 units, and there is a rumor that we will have about 4,000 more. That is what I call a large housing job.

I want to ask the Brothers in all of the locals to please write a line to some Brother whom you might know that is in the service, so he won't think that everyone has forgotten him. A line to him helps a lot.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

Editor's Note: Sorry, Brother, we did not have space for the picture.

L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor: When you want to cement relationships between fellow-members, proffer the suggestion of a stag party such as was enjoyed by the members of this local recently. Approximately two hours of entertainment, by a worthwhile cast, kept a goodly number of us in stitches.

The "three phase" (get it—three phase?) program of the competent social committee was a huge success. Entertainment, recreation and refreshment were the order of the evening, and a splendid bunch of fellows showed a splendid spirit in forgetting blueprints and what have you.

Again may I repeat that an antidote for war nerves and a prescription for more

pleasant affiliations between helper, journeyman and foreman, are the periods when over the card game or around the dart board business is postponed until Monday.

A motion, made and seconded and voted upon favorably by the Brothers at a recent meeting, speaks of the place held in our esteem by the 25 per cent of our membership in the armed services. The motion: Have the regular calling of the roll amended by a supplemental list of our honor roll, the boys in service. This list is now being read separately at the time of each regular roll call. This being a small gesture, we will strive to improve upon it by writing, sacrificing in giving, and praying for the lads who are out to preserve our American way of life.

JOHN HUNTER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: Our faithful press secretary for the past several years, enlisted recently in the Navy construction forces, and our president appointed me to pinch hit for a while.

The article in the May issue, by Brother A. L. Wegener, relating his experiences in Washington, was a masterpiece. In Florida we even have state legislators who introduce anti-labor bills, and get away with it, and believe it or not, there are no labor unions within the boundaries of the counties which they represent. I know all those No. 309 boys think a lot of Wegener. Do you still wear that big diamond, A. L.?

Would like to say to the fellows who know John Lewellen and Bob Forgey, that they are now working in Brazil, and would no doubt enjoy a letter. Address: A. D. P.—A. P. O. No. 675, care Postmaster, Miami, Fla. (Send letter by air mail only.)

One of our old members, who recently underwent an operation, is now at home, and getting along very well, none other than one of our former business managers, Frank Roach, 2500 N. W. 26th St.

Another old timer who came here about 18 years ago from Kansas City, has been on the sick list for a few weeks, and will have to go easy with his cable splicing for a while. Fred Hoagland, 450 Esplanade, Miami Springs, Fla.

Will close with this little reminder: The BALLOT is what we will have to use to combat labor haters, if it isn't too late when we all get together.

BOB TINDELL, P. S.

WANTED — FOR LARGE REFINERY

Instrument men, experienced on potentiometers and flow meters, also first class maintenance electricians. These positions will develop into permanent jobs for men possessing the necessary qualifications. Plant now working 40 hours. To go on 48-hour schedule in near future. Write at once giving full information as to qualifications and experience.

THEO C. SHEPPARD,
Business Manager, L. U. No. 649,
107 West Broadway, Alton, Ill.

L. U. NO. 352, LANSING, MICH.

Editor: At last our long wet and cold spring is at an end and the past few days we realize that summer is here. The thermometer has been around 80 to 90 degrees for a week now.

We had election of officers and here is the way the final count came out: President, L. Bartlow; vice president, A. Brooks; recording secretary, O. Heuhs; financial secretary, R. Locke; secretary-treasurer, W. Swan; business manager, J. Dewey; executive board, W. Calhoun, C. Beagle, H. Blanchard, W. Wells, H. Lemmer, W. Green and A. Mitchell.

Business Manager L. B. Harris has been in ill health for the past month and we are wishing him a speedy recovery. As business manager of No. 352 he has spent many hours for the good and welfare of the membership. Even though he was defeated in the election it has no bearing on his principles as a union member. May it be remembered he was always in there trying.

This is vacation time in the state of Michigan, but I think we have a lot more on our minds this year than a vacation. There are three bums named Hirohito, Hitler and Mussolini, and we have declared open season on them. Buy war bonds and give our boys in the service the stuff to do it with.

We are working every day, those of us left here who have not been called into service, and at present I would say we have a material shortage as well as a manpower shortage, but we will carry on as good Americans to the last man.

Until next time.

H. BLANCHARD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353 TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: Toronto has just witnessed one of the greatest right-about-face maneuvers in her history. Leaders in industry, ministers of the church, big pot politicians, labor leaders and labor baiters, all gathered together to quote "GIVE AID TO RUSSIA" unquote. At one of the largest gatherings ever held in Maple Leaf Gardens, over 15,000 people came to hear Joseph Davies, former Minister to Russia from the United States, tell of the military and economic effort Russia is putting into the present conflict, and an admirable chore he made of it, too.

Aside from Mr. Davies and one or two labor men, the remainder of the platform speakers must be double jointed. What manner of men must they be? What unthinking mortals they must think us! Until lately it was treason to mention Russia; to wear red flannels was an offense punishable by death; to gather in a public park to listen to a "Red" meant to be surrounded by squads of police on horses and motorcycles and the communist party itself was outlawed by the party whose leader was now extolling its virtues and thanking God that the Red Army had held together long enough to save his job and skin.

Captains of industry, who, even today, are denying their employees the right to organize or speak for themselves, cautioned Canada that she must cultivate Russia's friendship and trust before there could be a lasting peace.

Now I don't think I am a communist, but neither am I satisfied that the present political and economic setup is ideal. But we are now asked to all get together and pat Russia on the back (which I hereby do) for doing the same thing she has been doing for years, minding her own business, fighting her own battles and building for the future of her own people. Why should she trust us now? We refused her oil in exchange for our wheat; we sent our engineers into her country, under the pretext of helping her build up her in-

dustries, so that they might spy out her secrets, and we discriminated against her people to a far greater degree than we ever did against the nazis or fascists.

No, I don't know of any reason, based on our past record, why she should trust us. It's time for us to clean house of those, who, to use a popular expression, "make with the lips," and form for ourselves a system that other countries will try to emulate, rather than us try to ape them at certain times, convenient to the opportunists who now govern our affairs.

Joe Dent reports that owing to Hitler the fish are getting littler. Sorry I can't say the same about the income tax. In fact I can't say anything about the tax, I can't even understand it.

Still a large number of the boys are working out of town. Plenty of new faces at the meetings nowadays. Some of the old faces have a few more gray hairs, all except Carl Sturupp, his hair stays about the same color. He got pinched during the last blackout for leaving his veranda light on. Carl claims he was only looking out the window.

Thanks for listening.

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Editor: At our regular meeting held on Thursday, May 6, 1943, there was a Gulf Coast blackout for about 50 minutes. The meeting was under way about 20 minutes when all lights went off. Past President Vickers, who was pinch-hitting for President Lonnie Pickler, kept the meeting going in grand style by calling for reports from various committees and a talk from Business Agent Joe Verrett on the shipyard and rubber plant.

To the many Brothers who called the office wanting to know if there was to be a meeting, or used the blackout for an excuse not to attend the meeting, we want them to know that Mrs. Valera Pattillo, working in the shipyard at Orange, came to the hall and sat in the ante room during the blackout writing to be obligated.

Now, fellows, we are going to meet every first and third Thursday in Port Arthur, and every fourth Friday in Orange, of every month, rain, shine, blackout or daylight, so how about helping to take care of your job by attending?

We have a large membership, growing every day, which means lots of time and hard work must be donated by all of us to keep our conditions as they should be.

The open meeting held in Orange on Sunday, May 16, started at 4 p. m., with a large crowd of Sisters and Brothers and visitors as well as Brother members from neighboring locals. Several talks were made on conditions existing in the Orange shipyard, and we expect some action in the near future to correct same. Telegrams were read from William Green, John P. Frey, E. A. Hill and A. J. Brown. Brother G. I. Thompson gave a report on the trip made to New Orleans Metal Trades Council convention. Brother J. E. Dube was wished all the luck by every one on his leaving for the Army. This war can't last much longer with all the I. B. E. W. members that are in the service.

The meeting was closed at 5:10 and everyone had a nice time dancing and getting acquainted until midnight.

L. F. LEVINGSTON, R. S.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: On April 30, a large delegation of sorrowing Brothers from Local No. 396 stood on a grassy slope in the rain and witnessed the last rites performed over our departed

Brother, Sidney I. Stevenson. The struggle for existence of late years has removed much of the sentimentality from the makeup of the average craftsman, but many a lump came into our throats and a few coughs were used to mask sobs among us as we witnessed the interment.

Misfortunes and tribulations in such number and in such quick succession as fall to the lot of very few men had been inflicted on Sid in the course of the past very few years, as was well known to the membership of Local No. 396. However, none of these mishaps seemed to have any effect on the naturally sunny disposition of our late Brother. A devoted father and husband and an expert craftsman have been removed from our midst and our sympathy goes out from our hearts to his sorrowing family. "We shall meet but we shall miss him" and Local No. 396 mourns his passing.

The "letters to servicemen" problem seems in a fair way to being solved in the case of Local No. 396. A committee consisting of Past Treasurer Tim Sullivan, Recording Secretary Joe Power, Past President John Gay and Tom Monahan are getting out a monthly news letter to our Brothers in the armed forces to be called "THE DROPLIGHT" with a sub-head, "From Manhole to Foxhole and Port-hole," and a motto "Lux et Vix" (Light and Power). This, we hope, will serve as a medium for the exchange of news between the home front and our widely separated service men and also to let our traveling members know that we stay-at-homes are bearing them constantly in mind and are solidly behind them.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, carefully dropped a few drops of 227 compound inside his splicer's neckband and raised his voice to surmount the resulting uproar. "It's funny what changes a global war can make in a non-combatant's life. I never thought anything could make me eat rice instead of potatoes with corned beef and cabbage."

THE APSAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 449, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Editor: The members of L. U. No. 449 point with pride to the government war projects which have been located in the vicinity of Pocatello, and on which the electrical work comes under the jurisdiction of this local. The Army Air Base, which was completed a short time ago, gave employment to about 25 or 30 of our members for almost a year, and was done under a local contractor. The \$23,000,000 Naval Gun Relining Plant north of the city has given work to as many as 200 wire jerkers for the past several months. The real electrical work did not start until last October, although the job itself started in April, 1942, and since then our president, W. C. (Wally) Wright, who is also business manager of the Pocatello Building and Construction Trades Council, assisted by International Representative Bill Myers from the Ninth District, has been exceedingly busy trying to furnish enough men to do the job.

We have had I. B. E. W. members from 27 different states and Hawaii working on the job, and we are proud that we were able to furnish competent men to install the intricate electrical equipment. Hagen and McClintic are the electrical contractors. Brother Charles Raack, of L. U. No. 18, is the general foreman, on whom the full responsibility of this installation is dependent. Power for the plant is obtained from the Idaho Power Company and comes in at 44,000 volts to the main sub and there is transformed to 7,000 volts through six 2,500-k.v.a. transformers. From the main sub it is carried underground to the various smaller subs in the buildings, and there it is reduced to 480 for power and 220 and 110 for lights. The plant will probably be

permanent, as the Navy intends to reline the big guns from the battleships on the Pacific Ocean, and this is the only plant of its kind in the West.

On May 29 the power was turned on; the underground system is nearly complete. Most of the switchgear is installed and within a short time the big gun shop will be turning out guns to blast the Japs.

A short time ago a movement started in this vicinity to take Japs from relocation centers and place them on construction jobs as helpers for carpenters, electricians, and other building crafts. This local went on record as opposing the placing of Japs on construction work in competition with white labor.

A. ROY FLAGLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 573, WARREN, OHIO

Editor: L. U. No. 573, at its May 28 meeting, was honored to present, through President Wines, a 15-year service pin to George H. Buckley, Card No. 632323, L. U. 595, Oakland, Calif. (Congratulations, "Buck," and come to Warren when you get that 25-year pin.)

E. GARDNER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: At first thought it seems rather late to comment on the performances of the last New Mexico state legislature but if labor is to survive in New Mexico or any other state it had better keep these performances fresh in its memory and act accordingly. Labor got its eyes opened, and if it falls back to sleep again it doesn't deserve the good things that can be obtained simply by keeping in mind that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and acting accordingly.

The terms used in the present world war apply to the war that is on against labor. They speak of "softening up the enemy" with airpower before "finishing him off" with infantry. So labor's enemies soften up the public, including state legislators and even some laboring men, with anti-labor columnists and radio commentators who misrepresent and exaggerate, then come in to finish him off with a bunch of anti-labor bills like the ones presented to our last legislature.

There is little doubt that the planning and financing of both programs come from the same source. It was all well timed, and in some states it worked. We know it was of national scope because 42 states had nearly identical bills presented by members of their legislatures.

In New Mexico there was a bill that would prohibit labor unions. One that would prohibit free assembly, and members from soliciting new members. One that would repeal the Electrical Code, one that would repeal the contractors' license law, and one that would permit the labor commissioner to relax labor laws.

An interesting part of the campaign was a four-column ad appearing in the local papers with the heading "New Mexico Needs a Law Against Labor Racketeering" and urging farmers, ranchers, business and professional men to write or wire their legislators immediately, urging them to pass the anti-labor legislation. This was signed by "The New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau."

This ad was followed immediately by one of the same size by the Albuquerque Central Labor Union, with the heading "New Mexico Needs a Law Against Slavery" in which they drew attention, first to the miserably low wages paid New Mexico labor; second, to the opposition by certain business interests to having an aircraft assembly plant located in Albuquerque because it would pay

decent wages and spoil the slave labor market; third, to the opposition by the Farm and Livestock Bureau to ceiling prices on farm products, which was simply saying, "Don't put any limit on what we can get, but hold down labor."

These labor baiters sponsored a bill requiring that a member of a union acting in any official capacity must be a resident of the state for at least a year, and at the same time tried to bring in a Mr. O'Daniel, a notorious labor hater from a neighboring state, to help fight labor.

These bills would limit the amount of dues paid by members; assess 2 per cent tax on a union's receipts, forbid unions to send more than 25 per cent of their income outside the state, and so on. We wonder how the labor baiters would like to have these restrictions placed on their unions, and we know of course they all have their unions, run for their own personal benefit, but they don't want the laboring man to have his union.

Labor fought off its enemies this time in New Mexico by a close shave, but don't forget our enemies will never give up. The trouble and expense we were put to this time will be worth the effort if it will keep us alert and in training for the next round.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor: On Thursday, June 24, L. U. No. 654 elected the following officers to serve for the next two years: President, A. D. Smith; vice president, Gordon Anderson; recording secretary, Robert Stephens; financial secretary, Clifford Browning; treasurer, William Radbill; executive board officers: L. S. Austin, James Nutter, John Leisenring, Ben Reilly, and Lucien Metzger. Examining board officers: Joseph Baker, William Hatton, Charles Williams. Business manager, J. Herbert Chambers, Jr.

Once again in our history have we chosen our leaders. It is up to us, the members, to support our officers in all constructive measures that may be presented to us; to weigh and analyze all matters of importance that may be brought before us; to decide all questions sensibly and unemotionally, in order that we may decide what is fair and just for the best interests of the I. B. E. W. and our local union.

All indications point to the next two years being turbulent ones for organized labor. The enormous war profits made by big business have swelled their coffers to the point of bursting, and believe you me, they are making plenty of this money talk to the detriment of the organized worker.

We have recently witnessed the railroading through (over President Roosevelt's veto) of the Connally-Smith bill. According to legislative records, this is the first time that Congress had overridden the President during wartime.

Our President, in outlining his reasons for vetoing this drastic anti-labor bill, spoke of the dangers of fomenting trouble and strife among the loyal organized workers, whose leaders have pledged (and since renewed their pledge) no strikes for the duration. To penalize the majority for the acts of a small minority has always been recognized as a cardinal sin, and this is just what our duly elected members of the House and Senate who voted in favor of this miscarriage of justice are guilty of.

Unless organized labor awakes and works together as a unit more legislation just as drastic, if not more so, will be passed, and our battle will become harder, our conditions poorer.

Petty, picayune and personal matters should

Slide Rule Wanted

I would like to get in touch with some Brother who either has, or knows where I can obtain a Log Log Vector slide rule.

It seems impossible to find one now and I am most desirous of having one if it is in any way possible.

I had thought that some Brother might have one that he did not use or would know some one who had. It is taking a long chance and this is the only way I know to make a connection with any one who might have one.

C. E. LOMBARD,
Recording Secretary,
L. U. No. 902, St. Paul, Minn.

be forgotten and a real united effort on the part of all of us should be made in order that we continue to grow and prosper according to the "Objects," as outlined on page C of our constitution.

It is our earnest wish that each and every member of our local union read and begin to practice the lessons outlined in this thesis.

J. S. DOUGHERTY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.

Editor: L. U. No. 697's annual summer picnic will be held August 1 at St. John, Ind., a few miles south of Hammond on Route 41.

Our entertainment committee has arranged a lively fun program that will include games and foot races and a ball game and I hear that we are even to have a tobacco chewing contest that will enable some of our nicotine addicts to show their prowess in plain and fancy chewing and spitting.

I hear that Brother Roy Davis is putting out propaganda to the effect that he has the contest "in the bag," on account of the fact that he can hit a knot hole at 15 feet, and that Brothers John Carrouthers, Jack Waggoner and O. N. Rogers won't have a chance.

Our picnic will be a basket affair, each family bringing their own. Our visiting members are also invited to attend.

Some more ballyhoo has again appeared in the anti-labor press urging the passage of a law compelling all labor unions to open up their books to the gaze of the public and labor-hating corporations. We all know what damnable reactionary forces are behind all of this agitation, and why, and all of our friends in Congress and Senate should be urged to fight this thing. If we are indeed to be saddled with this petty sample of class legislation, then let us demand that it be all-embracing and make it apply to every kind of organization in this country.

Compel every social, religious, fraternal, political or any kind of association to show its records to the public.

Oh, yes, how about some of these "war baby" corporations that have had a mushroom growth since the war started and who have been nursed on taxpayer's money? Would not their books make good reading?

By the way, let us see some of the printed stories of some of the million dollar lobbies maintained in Washington by the big trusts and corporations.

Wouldn't their stories make an interesting addition to American literature, and wouldn't

some of the political parasites in Washington lose political "face"?

Let's go a step farther and make every American citizen display his most secret and sacred affairs to every other citizen. What a grand country this will be when every citizen can have his nose in every other citizen's business!

Seriously, things are bad enough right now with all of the bureaucratic meddling that we already have to endure, so why make it worse by an unfair piece of class legislation?

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: As this is the first time I have written to you, I will make it short and sweet. I am very happy to announce that Brother L. E. Berry was presented with a 15-year service pin. I have not been a member of Local No. 734 very long but I am looking forward to the day when I will be presented with my 15-year service pin.

Application for retirement pension was received from Brother Thomas F. Pate and was unanimously approved.

JOE STOWASSER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 776, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor: Here we are again, Brothers, after a short absence. There's not very much that can be discussed from our local, meaning a few changes in our present working agreements with a few corporations. Nevertheless, some of us are looking forward to a small boost in pay, which, naturally, is going to take time. But you can bet your bottom dollar our business manager, W. P. Hooker, with the assistance of our good friend, Brother and International Representative Payne, are doing and will do the best they can to get it for us—good luck to both of you.

To the members of our local that are in the Armed Services, I wish to apologize for not mentioning you before in the WORKER, but you can bet we are doing our part on this front. I would like to put each of your names in this edition, but there are quite a number of you and we are limited on space. But I can say, we are behind you 100 per cent! Good luck to all of you.

We have had one, two and three brothers working in our local but I don't think we have ever had as many as five until this day. Yes sir, they are not bombers, but they are the Five Browns. I wish to say we are glad to have you boys.

Well, Brothers, I'm signing off now with this little verse:

Remember these days were in the books
When you wouldn't be able to use your hooks
To climb those hard and knotty poles,
To swing that brace and bore those holes.
'Twas even with us inside twisters;
Boys, how about those corns and blisters
From warming the bench with hopeful wishes,
Ready to hire out digging ditches.
But then came Hitler with his big mistake.
All of us he thought he would take.
You know damn well that guy was wrong—
To think he could get us, 135,000,000 strong!

BUY BONDS, BOYS!!!

CHARLIE L. PLATT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: After writing last month's manuscript in a burst of anger over the delaying of the NLRB, I can prepare this one with a great deal of satisfaction.

We have at last received the fair break that we have been striving for so long.

Under date of May 25, 1943, the NLRB handed down a report generally in line with our petition with the exception that the foremen were not allowed to participate in the election that they ordered within 30 days. The contest was to be between the Brotherhood and the so-called Utility Workers Union, an independent union.

Representatives of Locals Nos. 980 and 1064, the I. B. E. W., the U. W. U., the NLRB and the Virginia Electric & Power Co. met in Richmond, Va., on June 8 to set a date for the election. The company tried to delay the election but the I. B. E. W. was firm and received its preference as to date, time, and location of the polls.

The date was set for June 18, 1943, the polls to be set up over the entire properties of the company to the convenience of the employees as defined by the I. B. E. W.

The company still tried to delay the election by ordering the foremen to remove their membership from the locals involved. The newspapers carried wrong dates of the election, but the I. B. E. W. fought on and took the issue to the polls on Friday, June 18.

All ballots were removed to Richmond, Va., for the counting and I am indeed happy to set forth the results.

Eligible to vote	911
Number voting	833
For I. B. E. W.	662
For U. W. U.	149
For no union	17
Votes challenged	4
Votes void	1

We felt confident of victory from the start, however, we didn't expect such an overwhelming victory.

All this has been accomplished in less than a month. I sincerely hope that we are on the road quickly to secure for the workers here the privileges that they have so long been denied.

We are now ready to start drawing up a contract—the first real contract the boys here will have ever had. We would be happy and grateful if some of our good utility Brothers would send us a copy of their contracts to serve as a guide.

Our fellow Local No. 1064 in Richmond, Va., is having an election of officers soon. We wish them the best of luck and assure them of our wholehearted cooperation at all times. We are hoping that they will be contributing to the JOURNAL soon.

One more item before I close: The papers here are condemning the mine workers for striking. They brand them as unpatriotic to

strike at a time like this. I won't attempt to pass judgment on that but I would like to remind our Brothers that since the OPA has started to roll back prices by subsidies the meat shortage is critical. The packing houses are closing their doors and the suppliers are closing the market in protest. If that is not the worst type of strike I have no other name for it. Still I see no criticism of their actions.

Fellows, the fight won't be over when the Axis is defeated. We have a little cleaning up to do at home, and the way to do it is through good strong unionism. So let's beat the Axis with hard work, stamps, and war bonds and win our battle at home with good common sense. Yours for both victories.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1041, SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Editor: Local No. 1041, South Plainfield, N. J., composed of members employed in the world's largest electrical capacitors factory, Condenser Corp. of America, Cornell-Dubilier Corp., reporting after a long absence.

Our many friends will be gratified to hear that Local No. 1041 is militantly alive, progressing, and came out victorious from a hectic long drawn-out fight with C. I. O., labor boards and employer opposition.

In April, 1942, the National Labor Relations Board invalidated our agreement upon charges preferred by the C. I. O. way back in 1937. For five years Local No. 1041 had been operating under contractual relations with the Condenser Corp. of America. Nevertheless the factory was declared non-union and the company restrained from recognizing Local No. 1041. Peculiarly enough, and coincidental with the order outlawing the I. B. E. W., we were negotiating with the employer on wage increases. Naturally the employer was in haste to break off these negotiations. Thereupon a work stoppage ensued in April, 1942, compelling a complete shut down of operations. Into this picture came the C. I. O., U. E. R. M. U. by the medium of full page advertisements in the newspapers calling upon I. B. E. W. members to scab and return to work.

The War Labor Board in April, 1942, took over jurisdiction and directed a 6-cent per hour wage increase plus a wage survey of the industry, which, if further increases were warranted, would be retroactive. However, the company could not recognize or bargain with Local No. 1041 because of the NLRB order.

Many I. B. E. W. members quit under these conditions. The C. I. O. became a scab recruiting agency for the company. For peculiar

reasons the NLRB would not hold an election. In October, 1942, after months of turmoil and no union since April, 1942, an election was held. Local No. 1041 won. The C. I. O. protested the election on grounds of I. B. E. W. alleged violence and wrecking of C. I. O. headquarters. Finally in December, 1942, Local No. 1041, I. B. E. W., was certified as sole bargaining agency. On January 5, 1943, we negotiated an agreement. In May, 1943, we awakened the War Labor Board and won a 4-cent per hour retroactive pay award back to May 1, 1942. It took a full year for the War Labor Board to act.

We won, in 1942, a 16-cent per hour increase in hourly wages. Space does not permit coverage of this hectic, vicious, fight to survive but we must close with honorable mention of the services of International Representative William Beedie, who was a tower of strength and always on the job. His leadership was confident and inspiring, and full credit is given to International Representative Beedie for the ultimate victorious goal achieved.

F. DIANA, B. M.
E. SELDOW, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1139, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor: A contract between the announcers and management of WNOE, a 250-watt radio station in New Orleans, La., has been signed after a brief period of negotiation.

The announcers were represented by the Radio Technicians L. U. No. 1139 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and by John A. Thompson, international representative. James A. Noe, owner, and James Gordon, manager, upheld the interests of WNOE.

Provisions of the contract include a 40-hour week, an eight-hour day and time-and-one-half pay for work done on six national holidays. Wages, which include a \$45 per week minimum, have been referred to the War Labor Board and are retroactive to the date of signature.

A similar contract has been in existence between the transmitter engineers of the same labor organization and Radio Station WNOE.

Representative Thompson stated that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has contracts with over 300 radio broadcast stations in the United States. New Orleans broadcast stations under contract with the I. B. E. W. are: WWL, WDSU and WNOE.

With you in the cause of labor.

ROBERT L. GREVENBERG, P. S.



WORKERS WHO PERFORMED THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ORDNANCE JOB AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA. Top center at right of flag as follows, left to right: Brother Rogan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Electrical Workers Association, Fred Martz, President of L. U. No. 812, Charles A. Chrisman, Business Manager of L. U. No. 812, and Charles G. Caruso, Project Manager of the Pennsylvania Ordnance Workers from L. U. No. 5, New York, N. Y.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: Another month has passed by, with much local activity. Elections this month made very little change in the administration; a testimonial to the efficiency of the officers of the past two years. Brother H. K. Groom and his executive committee have and deserve the thanks and congratulations of the union.

The boys at the WTOP transmitter report that they're holding up their end of war bond buying, with the average being 15 to 20 per cent per payday. The studio men come in for their share of praise by adding that along with regular purchases of bonds, they're still keeping the sidewalks hot that lead to the Red Cross blood donor center. Which reminds us, have you given some blood lately? Speaking of blood, you may have heard that WTOP was off the air for five hours on Saturday, June 19. After repeated conferences with the management, regarding the payment of overtime for supervisors working over 40 hours, a deadlock was reached. Contrary to what you may have heard, the management was notified of the deadline. We want to convey our appreciation to certain other locals for their support: We've heard repercussions for over a week, and we're tickled pink.

The mail for the past several months has brought us news of many of our men in the services: Corporal Ralph Shultz is in Florida, Captain Ed Laker has been heard from, and we assume he's in the African zone, Lieutenant Don Saunders is in the Pacific theatre, Lieutenant Larry Holt is buzzing about the U. S. A., Captain Ted Morris is still in Washington at our last report. This month we lose Ken Cox to the OWI Overseas Service, and Bryan Wright is on "the hook" for the same service. Good luck, fellas.

And now, that annual note to other locals with CBS men: It's not too soon to start thinking about that new contract. We're starting to collect opinions here, and doing a good bit of thinking about it. Congrats to the P. S. of Local No. 40; we're very much interested in your story—it should lead to better understanding. Since you don't seem to have much trouble putting your thoughts on paper, how about establishing a little correspondence with you about the coming contract? We feel it's as important to all broadcast men as it is to the men directly concerned, since (in some respects, at least) so many contracts are drawn up on the same general pattern.

We've had visitors from all over the country lately; men going into the service of the government, and some just passing through. KNX, WOD, WAAT, and WABC have been represented, to mention a few. As we've said before, the latchstring hangs on the outside of the door.

A. O. HARDY, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor: Election of officers was the order of business at the June meeting of Local No. 1216. John Klug is our new president; Larry Fisk, vice president; Neel McGinnis, recording secretary; Lyle Smith, financial secretary; Gene Brautigam, treasurer. Elected to the executive board are Henry Peterson, Fred DeBeaubien, Bernard Renk, C. I. Olson, Warren Fritzi and Gene Brautigam. Votes of thanks are in order for the retiring officers of Local No. 1216 who have served faithfully and well during the past two years. New officers will be installed at the July meeting.

Reports from Brothers at the WCCO transmitter plant indicate that they are zealously

eyeing each other's victory garden. Plans are being thought out for establishing heavy guards over the watermelon patch. The second planting of corn has taken place, pheasants having eaten up the first edition. Al Hoffman, one of the guards at the WCCO site, picked a whole sack of potato bugs very industriously and then took them home en sack planning to soak them in kerosene and burn them. Arriving home, Guard Al Hoffman set the sack in the kitchen sink and proceeded to forget all about them. After Mrs. Hoffman found potato bugs running all over the kitchen a short while later it is a rather well known fact that Guard Hoffman will not set a bag of potato bugs in the kitchen sink again and forget about them!

Brother Roger Parker, who recently left the staff of WTCN to join the Blue Network in Chicago, spent the past six months recording two Jack Armstrong shows daily while still at WTCN (Blue outlet in Minneapolis) and found his first assignment upon arriving in Chicago to be control operator on the Jack Armstrong live origination.

And so goes nature. After remarking in past articles about all the cold up in this North country, we have spent the past 10 days sweltering in an intense heat wave, and wish we had a bit of that cool weather back and sort of mixed in a bit with all this hot spell.

Local No. 1216 is doing all it can towards the war effort. All Brothers are investing in war bonds and are engaged in various other endeavors. Let's all do our best and help towards making the peace come that much sooner.

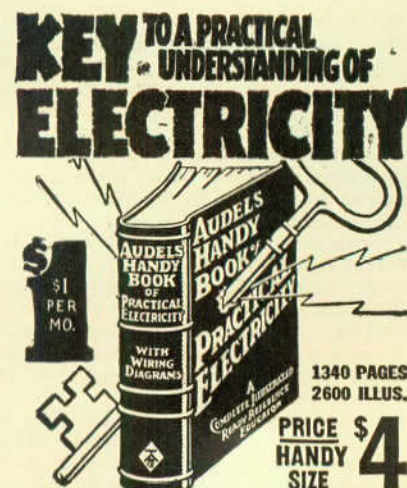
GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

FARM DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 268)

First among needs in such a development is an inventory of the functioning of agricultural democracy in the United States, an analysis of the current workings of the democratic process in communities and in states and with reference to national agricultural programs and the share of agriculture in American society.

Such an inventory should concern itself with a variety of questions: What are the patterns of ideas, both in the realm of tradition and folklore and in the realm of rational thought, under which farm communities live at the present time? What are possible types of patterns for the democratic way of life that might be ap-



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propriate twenty-five or fifty years from now?

To what extent, quantitatively speaking, do farmers participate in the affairs of the community, county, state and national government? Where there is participation, is it chiefly by the upper third of the farmers?—*M. L. Wilson*, Undersecretary of Agriculture.

SIX RULES FOR SAFETY

(Continued from page 273)

before workmen are placed in a position to touch lines carrying high voltage. If deenergizing is impracticable, proper precautions must be taken to handle live-line work. 5. Only experienced men shall climb poles to replace fuses and inspect transformers and other equipment. Fuses shall be installed and removed only with approved live-line tools. Bare hands shall never be used for this operation. 6. Prevent accidents. But in case of accident be prepared to render first aid. A life may be saved if you know how to (a) treat minor injuries to prevent infection; (b) apply artificial respiration; (c) stop severe bleeding; (d) treat for nervous shock; (e) locate and treat fractures; (f) transport injured person.—*Rural Electrification Administration.*

NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS

A former member of the Brotherhood of Local No. B-985, Card No. 746526, by the name of R. G. Begeman has been issuing bad checks to various locals. He has been dropped from membership in Local No. B-985 due to lack of payment of dues.

If any Brother knows the whereabouts of this former member, please notify Local Union No. B-95, 110 East Fourth Street, P. O. Box 462, Joplin, Mo.

ROBERT WHEELER, F. S.,

Local Union No. B-95

HUGE PROFITS TAKEN BY BASIC COMPANIES

(Continued from page 261)

payable in 1943 were "only moderately higher," in spite of the new rates, attributing the moderation to "advancing costs."

One industrial production cost which has almost universally risen has been payrolls. Under its "Little Steel" formula the War Labor Board has refused to grant individual wage adjustments in cases where the average payroll for the company has increased 15 per cent since January 1, 1941. One good way of raising average payrolls without increasing wage rates is to raise salaries of top company officials. Moreover, this has a multiple effect in that higher payrolls reduce total net income, reduce tax liability, reimburse company officials for resulting losses in dividends on the stock they hold in their firm. To effectively increase a high salary even by a small amount requires a large raise, because of the high tax rates on large individual incomes.

The May 31, 1943, issue of *The New Republic* publishes an enlightening list of what has happened to official salaries in the past two years. We quote a sample herewith:

Company and Official	Annual Remuneration (Thousands of dollars)		Per cent of Increase
	1942	1940	
American Locomotive Co., W. Dickerman	\$114.1	\$76.0	50
Aviation Corp., V. Emanuel	88.9	25.0	256
Budd Wheel Co., E. G. Budd	140.3	110.4	27
Burlington Mills, Inc., J. S. Love	196.3	91.9	114
Flintkote Co., I. J. Harvey, Jr.	90.1	53.4	69
Lima Locomotive Works, J. E. Dixon	63.2	31.6	100
Munsingwear, Inc., E. L. Olrich	68.8	27.9	147
Phelps Dodge Corp., L. S. Cates	151.4	100.5	51
Savage Arms Co., F. F. Hickey	86.4	32.0	170
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), W. T. Holliday	120.0	90.0	33
Vick Chemical Co., H. S. Richardson	95.3	48.4	97
Willys-Overland Motor Co., J. W. Frazer	123.2	60.0	120

Another comparatively painless way of augmenting industrial costs to avoid excess profits taxes is to engage in extensive advertising. Who has not noticed the elaborate full-page, multi-colored ads in every magazine he picks up, calling his attention to the patriotic activities of firms which have nothing to sell him? Efforts to keep good will alive are highly understandable, but it does not require the deluge of publicity with which the public is now inundated.

The depreciation reserve account is a wonderful place for hiding profits, and the rate of depreciation can be determined quite arbitrarily within a wide range. When a firm obtains a federal loan to expand facilities for war production it may amortize the new property in a period of five years.

If on the other hand the Defense Plant Corporation constructs additional facilities at the plant of an existing company engaged in war production for the latter to operate under lease, the company will experience a high rate of return on its investment and will be in a unique position to bid for the added facilities when the government liquidates its holdings after the war. Many a concern will come out of this war with far greater assets than when it went in.

In these days of war prosperity many companies, particularly railroads, are using their excess funds to retire their outstanding debt, thereby effecting a permanent saving in interest charges.

Many war production companies are setting aside reserves against the time when their present activities cease and they face reconversion of plant facilities to civilian



"JIFFY"
SOLDER DIPPER
SAVES PRECIOUS
SOLDER FOR WAR

Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50 with this ad to
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Money Back if Not Satisfactory

production. Postwar reserves have the effect of reducing published figures on net earnings (but not taxable earnings) thus circumventing the demand of stockholders for an immediate distribution of profits made during the war period.

Protagonists of big business are ardently engaged in comparing current earnings with earnings in 1941 or 1940, pointing to the great increase in payrolls and moaning over

a lawyer by profession and is known as a skilled parliamentarian.

Congressman Hagen, of Minnesota, comes with Farmer-Labor appellation attached to him. He has had wide experience in railroad, farming and newspaper work. He is a graduate of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. He knows Congress because he was a long-time secretary to congressmen and has won distinction in that field before coming to Congress.

It is apparent from this cursory examination of some of the newer members of Congress that the new Congress is not reactionary, but reflective of the way of the future. It is likely that the old back-slapping type of politician is on the way out. American people want men to represent them in Congress who know what it is about, and will not follow narrow partisan policies when the good of the nation is at stake.

ELECTRICITY BASIC TO WAR ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 269)

boards, light fixtures, generators, storage batteries, internal combustion engines, outside overhead wiring, underground thermostats, electrical stoves, and refrigeration.

The students find an abundance of practical work right at Camp Lee. They look after the maintenance of the electrical wiring that serves the many technical training shops. They installed the wiring in the mobile shoe repair, laundry and textile units. The school installed and maintains the post communications system. It built the camp's public address systems, and helped installed the camp-wide broadcasting network.

FEED 'EM AND MOVE 'EM

Quartermaster electricians primarily fulfill a function of maintenance. Whether in a permanent post or with troops in a theater of operations, their job is part of the grand task of the Quartermaster Corps—to feed the men and machines of war and keep them moving.

Brigadier General Guy I. Rowe is Commanding General of the Quartermaster Replacement Training Center at Camp Lee, with Colonel John V. Rowan director of supply training. Captain Robert O. Cropper supervises the electrical and radio school. Mr. Richard C. Miller is civilian instructor supervisor.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 276)

We are paying the taxes to finance the war, also.

There are certain matters which need straightening out, such as price controls, rising profits (see the *JOURNAL's* leading article this month) and anti-labor legislation. But don't let resentment slow you down. There are fascists at home we have to fight but it must be done in the most effective manner—at the polls. In the future labor should be able to distinguish friends from foes.

the rise in taxes. A fairer base from which to observe the effects of our national pre-war defense and active war program upon industry is obtained by using the pre-defense year of 1939 as the initial point of comparison.

NEW CONGRESS HAS SOME NEW FACES

(Continued from page 263)

is a manufacturer of men's apparel. He has had a successful business career. He is the Will Rogers type—vigorous and articulate, and he is not afraid to stand alone when he thinks he is right.

Congressman Mike Mansfield, of Montana, is a mining engineer and knows what work is. Although he never had a high school education he took entrance examinations to enter college and now holds B.A. and M.A. degrees. He has been a professor of Latin-American and Far Eastern history at Montana State University. He, too, knows his own mind.

Another Mike in Congress, Congressman Feighan, of Ohio, carries a B. A. degree from Princeton and a law degree from Harvard. He has wide experience in the state legislature. He is described as a forceful speaker and one capable of holding his own in debate with congressional sharpshooters.

Congressman Ellison, of Maryland, is not a young man, but he has been a longtime member of the Baltimore City Council. He is

IN MEMORIAM

William James Taylor, L. U. No. 202

Reinitiated August 13, 1924, in L. U. No. 50

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 202, record the passing of our Brother, William James Taylor; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

G. L. PICKLE,
A. H. TOWNSEND,
L. J. BENTLEY,

San Francisco, Calif. Committee

Paul H. White, L. U. No. 177

Initiated February 21, 1939

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 177, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Paul H. White, who died on May 13, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy to be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

WILBER EDWARDS,
H. A. MOORE,
L. L. SNYDER,

Jacksonville, Fla. Committee

S. A. Wilshaw, L. U. No. 177

Initiated March 21, 1939

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 177, record the death of Brother S. A. Wilshaw, who passed from our midst April 24, 1943.

Whereas in the death of Brother Wilshaw we feel the loss of a friend and loyal member; and Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Wilshaw.

C. G. SMITH,
FRANK THOMPSON,
GEORGE REISEN,

Jacksonville, Fla. Committee

Wallace N. Meeker, L. U. No. 725

Initiated July 7, 1941

It is with a feeling of sorrow and sadness that we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 725, record the sudden death, with a heart attack, of our Brother, Wallace N. Meeker.

In paying tribute to his memory, we wish to record that he gave his life to the war industry. It was his desire to carry on in every way possible, the work so necessary to assist our Brothers on the far flung battle lines. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to our Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory.

R. F. BARKLEY,
A. D. ARMACOST,
R. T. HANDICK,

Terre Haute, Ind. Committee

Aaron Soper, L. U. No. 817

Reinitiated April 6, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His omnipotence, has seen appropriate to take from our midst Brother Aaron Soper; and

Whereas Brother Soper, though a member of the International Office, never lost interest in the affairs of Local No. 817, but rather helped to promote its welfare; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting observe one minute's silence out of respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days from this date; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Soper, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

P. TAYLOR,
J. O'CONNOR,
T. LEACH,

New York, N. Y. Committee

Olaf P. Nervik, L. U. No. 483

Reinitiated September 9, 1929

It is with sorrow and regret in the deepest measure that we salute the memory of Brother Olaf P. Nervik, whose passing after a year of illness left us with a sense of unrelieved loss.

Having joined L. U. No. 483 September 9, 1929, he had long been one of its most useful members. A veteran employee of the Tacoma Light Department, he had been a lineman for some 30 years. He leaves his wife, Hallie O. Nervik; a daughter, Gertrude Kagarice; brothers, Elmer F. and Allen O., and a sister, Olga Bennyhoff, and four grandchildren, to all of whom we extend our deepest sympathy.

L. O. LOFQUIST,
Press Secretary

Tacoma, Wash. Committee

Leslie Harris, L. U. No. 2

Initiated August 24, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His divine judgment, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Leslie Harris; and

Whereas Brother Harris was a true and loyal Brother to our organization, who always had a smile and a friendly word of greeting; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. A. BAITY,
OTIS WILLIAMS,
ROY KISSINGER,

St. Louis, Mo. Committee

W. H. Croswell, L. U. No. 177

Reinitiated March 21, 1932

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 177, record the death, May 20, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, W. H. Croswell.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

STANLEY MELHVIN,
L. L. THOMPSON,
H. C. CALAHAN,

Jacksonville, Fla. Committee

George Hagg, L. U. No. 116

Initiated January 29, 1941

The sudden and untimely death of our Brother, George Hagg, has cast a shadow over all the members of our local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy to be sent his bereaved family, and a copy to be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN F. RUFNER,
F. W. GRUNEWALD,
H. S. BROILES,

Fort Worth, Texas. Committee

Thomas Hardy, L. U. No. 817

Initiated March 17, 1931

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to relieve Brother Thomas Hardy of the burdens of this world; and

Whereas before his withdrawal to the International Office Brother Hardy was an ardent supporter of Local No. 817 and the cause of labor in general; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand and observe one minute's silence in respect of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Hardy and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

M. FOX,
F. HESSIAN,
B. LANGE,

New York, N. Y. Committee

Louis F. Bedford, L. U. No. 574

Initiated October 14, 1941

Whereas with deepest regret we, the members of L. U. No. 574, must record the passing of our worthy Brother, Louis F. Bedford; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy to the official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

J. P. AYERS,
J. W. DAUBER,
E. T. PAGE,

Bremerton, Wash. Committee

Joe R. Borgen, L. U. No. 574

Initiated November 1, 1939

Whereas with deepest regret we, the members of L. U. No. 574, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Joe R. Borgen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of our meeting, and copies be sent to the family and to the official Journal.

PAUL KING,
E. T. PAGE,
BEN MEEK,

Bremerton, Wash. Committee

Arthur Stoebr, Sr., L. U. No. 713

Initiated August 5, 1942

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 713, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Arthur Stoebr, Sr.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

CLARENCE GLASER,
MYRON RICHARDSON,
JAMES NEILSON,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

William Martin, L. U. No. 1338

Initiated January 8, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1338, record the passing of Brother William Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

MARINUS HOOGERHYDE,

Paterson, N. J. Recording Secretary

Marshall E. Gunder, L. U. No. 53

Initiated November 3, 1942

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Marshall E. Gunder; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Gunder L. U. No. 53 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Marshall E. Gunder.

JOSEPH CLOUGHLEY,
CHARLES STAPLETON,
JOHN DILLON,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Elzy R. Fields, L. U. No. 18

Initiated May 13, 1935

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Elzy R. Fields; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Fields, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE SIMMONDS,
LEON HAYES,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

E. L. Sadler, L. U. No. 125

Initiated October 13, 1922

The deepest sorrow and a realization of great loss affects the entire membership of Local Union No. 125 with the passing onward of Brother E. L. Sadler.

One of the most active members of his union, serving on the executive board and many committees of major importance, his constructive influence and thoughtful counsel have accomplished much for the progress of this local and the advancement of its ideals. He took his duties and obligations seriously, studied our problems carefully, and stood honestly and fearlessly upon the conclusions at which he arrived. He was an inspiration to his fellow members.

As we realize our own great loss, our hearts go out to those, his loved ones, who have suffered a greater loss as he was nearer to them. Expression of sympathy seems but futile, yet we extend that fraternal handclasp which joins heart to heart in mutual sorrow. We miss him, too.

We shall drape the charter of Local Union No. 125 for 30 days in memory of Brother Sadler, and shall inscribe a copy of this tribute upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

JOHN A. RAY,
LLOYD P. ZINSER,
GILES A. BAILEY,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

Ibra James, L. U. No. 1347

Initiated March 10, 1943

It is with sincere regret that we must record the first death in the ranks of our newly organized local union, Brother Ibra James, a true friend and loyal member, having passed into the unknown; be it

Resolved, That suitable floral tribute shall be made, that the local union shall stand in silence for one minute in honor of Brother James and that our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

RAY F. GREINER,

Cincinnati, Ohio. Recording Secretary

John McCaffrey, L. U. No. 326

Initiated April 5, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother John McCaffrey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

HENRY GREAVES,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
JAMES HEFLON,
ANDREW BURNS,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Eugene Payton, L. U. No. 326

Initiated January 16, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Eugene Payton; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

HENRY GREAVES,
JAMES HEELON,
ANDREW BURNS,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Bruce S. Sawyer, L. U. No. 333

Initiated July 7, 1942

With the deepest of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 333, record the passing of our Brother, Bruce S. Sawyer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to his family, and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

PHILIP T. PLACE,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
ARTHUR B. NASON,

Portland, Maine. Committee

Fred Volkmann, L. U. No. 494

Initiated November 10, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 494, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred Volkmann; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Virgil E. Terry, L. U. No. 304

Reinitiated July 9, 1949

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 304, record the passing of our Brother, Virgil E. Terry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy and regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting, and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

C. P. MORGAN,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Dave John Davis, L. U. No. 76

Initiated November 9, 1917

It is with sorrow that L. U. No. 76 records the passing of Brother Dave Davis.

Whereas we wish to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory.

COMMITTEE

John Weyer, L. U. No. 1338

Initiated December 11, 1942

The passing onward of Brother John Weyer brings again to L. U. No. 1338 the sadness of parting and the loss of a valued Brother; and

Whereas we mourn the loss of one who always met you with a kindly word, always did his best and was always on the square; be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 1338 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy published in the Electrical Worker, and one spread upon our minutes, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

R. ZOERNER,
L. MCKELVEY,
M. HOOGERHYDE,

Paterson, N. J. Committee

Erving Hulling, L. U. No. 1134

Initiated March 25, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1134, record the death of Brother Hulling; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

L. J. KONOPKA,

Elizabeth, N. J. Recording Secretary

Sidney I. Stevenson, L. U. No. 396

Initiated September 5, 1917

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 396, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Sidney I. Stevenson, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

MAURICE J. POWER,
FRANK M. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES J. FLAGG,

Boston, Mass. Committee

E. P. Durfey, L. U. No. 17

Initiated July 6, 1910, in L. U. No. 245

It is with deepest sorrow and sincere regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 17, record the passing of our late Brother, E. P. Durfey, on May 31.

Whereas in the death of Brother Durfey we realize the loss of a sincere friend and true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

F. DONAHUE,
JOHN J. McHUGH,

Detroit, Mich. Committee

Roy E. Anderson, L. U. No. 500

Reinitiated March 26, 1934

Whereas the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst our friend and Brother, Roy E. Anderson; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Roy E. Anderson, known and loved by all as "Andy," we are losing one of the greatest personalities that we have ever known, honored and loved for his honesty of purpose and loyalty to the Brotherhood and the things for which it stands. Though we shall miss him in person, the fruits of his faithful life will remain with us for many years. We are thankful to God for having loaned him to us for a full yet seemingly short life; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 500, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

STRUBER CATCHING,
OLAN W. DILLON,
L. L. MUNSELL,
F. J. MERGEE,

San Antonio, Texas. Committee

Joseph Kacmarick, L. U. No. 604

Initiated April 12, 1935

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 604, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Joseph Kacmarick;

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE MUELLER,
H. JASTREBSKI,

Hoboken, N. J. Committee

J. Bernard Crampton, L. U. No. 1309

Initiated August 14, 1942

Whereas we record with sorrow and regret the passing on May 23, 1943, of Brother J. Bernard Crampton; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

M. R. FELDMANN,
Asbury Park, N. J. Press Secretary

Marie Shuff, L. U. No. 1160

Initiated November 3, 1942

With sorrow and regret we record the passing of our Sister, Marie Shuff, who passed away June 5, 1943, as the result of an injury suffered at her home; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be placed on file in our union records, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GERTRUDE BYER,

Marion, Ind. Recording Secretary

Peter Anderson, L. U. No. 817

Initiated November 21, 1942

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 817, record the passing of our Brother, Peter Anderson, while serving our country in the United States Army; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of this resolution be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

J. L. MILLER,
A. F. BESSINGER,
M. H. DILLON,

New York, N. Y. Committee

John H. Yelton, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 1, 1938

Lester Shields, L. U. No. 9

Initiated January 12, 1938

Andrew VanAllen, L. U. No. 9

Initiated September 30, 1936

Edward L. Collins, L. U. No. 9

Initiated February 12, 1918

George Dykes, L. U. No. 9

Initiated December 1, 1894

It is with profound sorrow that L. U. No. 9 records the death of its five members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the membership of L. U. No. 9 for their firm attachment to unionism, and as members of our Brotherhood, and for their good example in pursuing these aims.

The zeal shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. 9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

CLAY MAUPIN,
ERNEST MANN,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Walter Rutowski, L. U. No. 494

Initiated October 25, 1934

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Rutowski; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,
EMIL BROETLER,
ARDEN FENSEL,
GEORGE SPATH,
JOHN BERST,
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis. Committee

Frank Saylor, L. U. No. 125

Initiated October 10, 1919

Another of our old-time associates has passed on, and L. U. No. 125 sorrowfully closes the membership file of Brother Frank Saylor. While prevented by his physical condition from attendance in late years, his service to his union in times past has left lasting memories with those of us who knew him well.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his loved ones, and assure them that we share, in a degree, their sorrow, for he was one of us, and we shall miss him.

The charter of Local Union No. 125 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute to the memory of Brother Saylor shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

JOHN A. RAY,
LLOYD P. ZINSER,
GILES A. BAILEY,

Portland, Oreg. Committee

Frank H. Wolfe, L. U. No. 965

Initiated October 9, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 965, record the passing of our Brother, Frank H. Wolf; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

H. A. HARPOLD,

Beaver Dam, Wis. Financial Secretary

Roland C. Haun, L. U. No. 365

Reinitiated September 7, 1938

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Roland C. Haun; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Haun L. U. No. 365 has lost a true and loyal member, whose kind deeds, noble character and friendly disposition will be remembered by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 365, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother, Roland C. Haun.

H. F. MELTON,
E. A. STROUD,
T. R. WILKIE,

Knoxville, Tenn. Committee

Frederick C. Keller, L. U. No. 28

Initiated December 19, 1941

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 28, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Frederick C. Keller, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,

Baltimore, Md. Committee

August J. Boshold, L. U. No. 713

Initiated August 16, 1923, in L. U. No. 134

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 713, record the passing of our friend and Brother, August J. Boshold, on June 15, 1943; and

Whereas those of us who knew him best knew him to be loyal to this organization and considerate of his fellowmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

ROBERT ADAIR,
CHARLES HALL,
HARRY E. JOHNSON,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Thomas Albert Watts, L. U. No. 424

Initiated May 5, 1931

With deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 424, mourn the death of our Brother, Thomas Albert Watts.

To his family we extend our sincerest sympathies in their bereavement.

As a tribute to his memory, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be placed on the minutes. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

GEORGE BEGGS,

Edmonton, Alta. Recording Secretary

A. J. Langridge, L. U. No. 213

Initiated February 21, 1921

With the deepest of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 213, record the passing of our Brother, A. J. Langridge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

F. PLANTEC,
V. USHER,
A. BYRNELL,

Vancouver, B. C. Committee

John Hudak, L. U. No. 276

Initiated March 4, 1943

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Hudak; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Hudak L. U. No. 276 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent tribute to the memory of our late Brother, John Hudak.

RICHARD E. OLSON,
LAURENCE MOEN,
E. C. LEE,

Superior, Wis. Committee

Russell F. Jacoby, L. U. No. 1153

Initiated March 5, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Russell F. Jacoby; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived L. U. No. 1153 of a loyal and respected member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and spread upon the minutes of our meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CARL K. SMITH,
GEORGE A. HASCHER,
JAMES P. KELLY,

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Committee

Charles K. Wilson, L. U. No. 332

Initiated February 20, 1913

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 332, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother Charles K. Wilson, on May 6, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother; that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 332, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 332 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

H. K. FIELD,
E. H. SNEDAKER,
R. B. MAXWELL,

San Jose, Calif. Committee

Sebastiano Attinello, L. U. No. 603

Initiated July 2, 1942

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 603, deeply regret the passing of our late Brother and good friend, Sebastiano Attinello.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

DAVE NELLIS,

Easton, Pa. Press Secretary

William Kuntz, L. U. No. 603

Initiated May 19, 1942

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of Local No. 603, deeply regret the passing of our late Brother and good friend, William Kuntz.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

DAVE NELLIS,

Easton, Pa. Press Secretary

Joseph Kershaw, L. U. No. 210

Initiated November 19, 1909, in L. U. No. 21

Harry Werntz, L. U. No. 210

Initiated May 16, 1918, in L. U. No. 29

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 210, record the passing of Brothers Joseph Kershaw and Harry Werntz.

Resolved, That we in the spirit of Brotherly love pay tribute to their memory by expressing to the families our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

CURT MULLER,

Atlantic City, N. J. Recording Secretary

Lyle R. Hall, L. U. No. 532

Initiated September 26, 1929, in L. U. No. 341

With a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local No. 532, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Lyle R. Hall; and

Whereas he was known to all as loyal to this organization, and spent more than his share of time in working for its best interests, in fraternity with his loved ones we share, as far as we may, in their grief, and extend our heartfelt sympathy; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

F. H. EHLENBURG,
J. R. SPACHT,
NORMAN L. WINGER,

Billings, Mont. Committee

R. H. "Rusty" Williams, L. U. No. 702

Reinitiated July 22, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, L. U. No. 702 records the untimely death on June 22, 1943, of our beloved Brother, R. H. "Rusty" Williams.

At the time of his passing, Brother Williams was our steward and one of our most loyal and respected members, who, through a happy and cheerful personality, had endeared himself to all those with whom he came in contact; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family, expressing to them our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

JOEL JOHNSON,
CLAUDE WALTERS,
CLYDE MILLER,
ART ROBERTSON,

Springfield, Ill. Committee

W. H. Curry, L. U. No. 920

Initiated December 2, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 920, record the passing of our Brother, W. H. Curry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

R. P. KING,
BEN F. MOODY,
E. G. GALBRAITH,

Abilene, Texas. Committee

E. P. Jones, L. U. No. 1002

Initiated May 22, 1942

H. E. Whitehead, L. U. No. 1002

Initiated August 4, 1939, in L. U. No. 156

With deep sorrow and regret, over a great loss to ourselves, and deep sympathy to their families and many friends, L. U. No. 1002 records the passing of Brothers Everett P. Jones and Homer E. Whitehead, June 5, 1943.

Those of us who knew Jones and "White" and had the privilege of working with them feel their loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brothers Jones and Whitehead.

JACK RILEY,

Tulsa, Okla.

Press Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1943

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	F. Schneider	\$1,000.00
116	G. A. Hagg	475.00
604	J. W. Kacmarik	1,000.00
276	C. H. Goeltz	1,000.00
212	Wm. Carroll	1,000.00
3	H. C. Platte	1,000.00
3	D. F. Donald	1,000.00
494	W. F. Rutowski	1,000.00
326	L. B. Choate	1,000.00
I. O. (953)	J. Oelkers	1,000.00
108	E. O. Blake	825.00
1	George Hastings	1,000.00
90	Harry Schmidt	1,000.00
1141	J. A. DeGeare	300.00
2	L. H. Harris	1,000.00
I. O. (677)	B. R. Jett	1,000.00
673	B. P. Cook	1,000.00
9	R. R. Baruff	1,000.00
134	J. J. Noelke	1,000.00
3	F. W. Oettger	1,000.00
38	A. J. Guttman	1,000.00
177	William H. Crosswell	1,000.00
202	William J. Taylor	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	F. E. Stagg	1,000.00
369	W. Ash	300.00
77	N. R. Knox	300.00
I. O. (1221)	S. W. Carlton	650.00
I. O. (48)	F. E. Rollins	1,000.00
I. O. (5)	H. Entekin	1,000.00
345	H. Myers	300.00
175	J. H. Brumley	300.00
305	C. Ludwick	1,000.00
693	C. L. Edwards	158.34
465	L. Wilkinson	1,000.00
I. O. (337)	W. H. Zimmer	1,000.00
23	J. Joyce	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	T. Dargen	300.00
494	F. Volkmann	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	P. Wilson	1,000.00
794	A. F. Wimmer	300.00
876	M. B. Wilson	475.00
98	J. J. Cavanaugh	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	P. W. Schmidt	1,000.00
39	H. J. Sutherland	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	W. L. Rhys	1,000.00
I. O. (332)	Thomas Durkee	1,000.00
538	A. F. Shumacker	300.00
725	W. N. Meeker	475.00
500	R. E. Anderson	1,000.00
304	V. E. Terry	475.00
3	W. J. Chisholm	1,000.00
854	W. C. Anderson	1,000.00
134	M. C. Lane	1,000.00
52	W. Burkett	1,000.00
677	F. R. Smith	1,000.00
9	J. H. Yelton	1,000.00
920	W. H. Curry	300.00
I. O. (134)	A. F. Hill	1,000.00
I. O. (23)	J. T. Marvin	1,000.00
134	C. A. Marozek	1,000.00
210	H. Werntz	1,000.00
716	G. L. Conder	1,000.00
481	LeRoy A. Snyder	1,000.00
17	Edward Durfey	1,000.00
134	E. J. O'Connor	1,000.00
594	E. W. Kimber	1,000.00
I. O. (84)	J. H. Childress	1,000.00
329	J. B. Mabry	1,000.00
26	W. M. Martin	1,000.00
3	A. Anderson	1,000.00
73	W. D. Hammond	1,000.00
125	F. S. Saylor	1,000.00
9	E. L. Collins	1,000.00
125	L. E. Sadler	1,000.00
11	E. H. Cronenberger	1,000.00
281	E. R. Shaffer	1,000.00
46	T. L. Schies	300.00
405	J. R. Lutz	300.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
98	M. C. Barney	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	G. W. Dykes	1,000.00
16	E. E. Hoskinson	1,000.00
713	A. J. Boshold	1,000.00
684	C. H. Kirkpatrick	475.00
338	S. J. Hoelz	300.00
468	D. Munch	475.00
16	E. L. Bartlett	475.00
3	D. Regan	1,000.00
134	G. R. Smith	1,000.00
349	J. R. Parriet	750.00
702	L. W. Pirtterson	475.00
104	W. L. Johnson	1,000.00
365	R. C. Haun	825.00
134	D. Thompson	1,000.00
465	G. Jennings	1,000.00
213	Hampton H. Free	1,000.00
603	Jacob T. Walter	150.00
339	Anthony Lozier	300.00
213	Andrew Ross	1,000.00
11	Lawrence Clark	150.00
561	John Parkin	1,000.00
213	A. J. Langridge	1,000.00
77	Rush W. Brown	150.00
213	A. McGregor	1,000.00
134	John William Follett	150.00
914	O. J. Winteringham	1,000.00
424	Thomas A. Watts	1,000.00
949	Nels Oliver Nelson	150.00
		\$87,658.34

SENATOR BALL'S RESOLUTION POINTS FORWARD

(Continued from page 262)

orably, step by step, nation after nation was swept into this second world war. The governments serving those people with all their diplomacy and all their statecraft, failed to stem the tide. Once again all over the world millions of our youth are pouring out their lives because of that failure.

"A new approach, a stronger mechanism, is required to meet this need of humanity, to control this age-old plague of war. We have tried in the resolution to set forth clearly and briefly the minimum essentials on which we believe the United Nations agreement should be sought before the war ends if we are to have a fair chance of maintaining the peace after it ends.

"Mr. President, we are confident today of winning the war. We do not have the same confidence that the United Nations will win the peace. There is uncertainty and questioning here as to the post-war policies of Russia and China and the British Commonwealth of Nations. And, if we can believe the reports in our press, there is uncertainty and questioning in the governments of our allies as to what United States post-war foreign policy will be.

"A part of that uncertainty stems directly from the fact that no one knows yet what will be the attitude of the United States Senate, whose consent is essential under the Constitution. And that is a question on which only the Senate itself can speak.

"We believe the United States would prefer, as its post-war policy, to participate in an organization of nations, dedicated to justice, democracy, and fair treatment for all peoples as the most effective and the least costly method of achieving security for ourselves. The only way to find out whether our Allies are prepared to join us in that collective effort is to ask them. But we cannot propose nor ask effectively until the Senate has indicated its position.

"Mr. President, this war is a total war. It is a people's war in which all our resources and all our peoples are ranged against the peoples and resources of the Axis. As part of the legislative branch of our government, we

are daily demanding unparalleled sacrifices from our people in order to win victory.

"The people want the peace to be a people's peace, a permanent, democratic peace. It can be a people's peace only if the people determine the basic principles. And there is only one instrumentality through which the people of the United States can speak effectively on this issue. That instrumentality is the Congress of the United States."

IF YOU CAN'T GET PORK TRY SOY BEANS

(Continued from page 270)

Excerpt from Final Act, United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture
**SPECIAL NATIONAL MEASURES
FOR WIDER FOOD DISTRIBUTION**

WHEREAS:

1. Even in the most prosperous countries there are many families which cannot afford to buy enough good food;

2. In some countries, and at some times, hunger and semistarvation have been widespread;

3. This situation has existed even when agricultural prices have been low and when large supplies of food have piled up in warehouses or rotted in the fields, and the problem will not be fully met by general economic measures to stimulate production and trade;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented accept the responsibility of making it possible, so far as it is within their power, for each person in their respective countries who is without an adequate diet, to improve his diet in the direction of obtaining the physiological requirements of health, adopting such of the following, or other, measures as are designed to fit local conditions and institutions:

(a) Adequate social-security measures, such as family allowances, social insurance, and minimum wages;

(b) Some form of direct action to make protective foods available free, or at low prices, to groups with inadequate diets;

(c) Special attention to assisting such groups as pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, children, aged persons, invalids, and low-paid persons;

2. That the diets provided under these programs be based upon the best scientific information on nutritional needs;

3. That food-distribution measures be coordinated with programs to increase food production and to bring about adjustments in agriculture and fishing which will, on the one hand, encourage the production and distribution of those foods most lacking in the diets of the country, and adapted to the soils and climates; and will, on the other hand, provide an adequate level of living to persons engaged in farming and fishing;

4. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II assist the several governments and authorities in making surveys of nutritional needs, in helping develop new food-distribution programs, in disseminating information concerning those programs, and in aiding to coordinate efforts in this field.

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR WIDER FOOD DISTRIBUTION

WHEREAS:

1. The provision of adequate food for all the people in each nation is primarily the responsibility of the nation concerned and that this responsibility will be met primarily by national measures;

2. Nevertheless, undernutrition may continue for long periods of time in certain countries, while they are developing their agriculture and industry, and before they are able to produce internally or acquire abroad adequate amounts of food to meet the needs of their people;

3. It is generally agreed that it would be desirable if arrangements could be made whereby a part of current world food supplies could be used to supplement the national food-distribution programs of certain countries;

4. Moreover, relatively little attention has been given in the past to the possibilities of developing special measures for wider food distribution in the international field;

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RECOMMENDS:

1. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II study the possibility of devising measures to meet the needs of countries with inadequate supplies, and the machinery needed for this purpose, distinguishing between methods which would be used in the case of famines following catastrophes, and in the case of countries where the available food supplies are generally inadequate;

2. That the problems of developing special international measures for wider food distribution in the latter case be studied in connection with plans in the countries concerned for the long-term development of the national resources, and for raising the technical skill and the level of living of their workers, and that the above-mentioned permanent organization collaborate with the International Labor Office on this question.

Representatives of the United Nations present at the conference agreed on the aim of setting up a permanent commission on food and agriculture after the war, and this is the "permanent organization" referred to above. In the meantime an interim commission is appointed.

Some will cry "Butter to the Hottentots!" but to the broader intelligence this is another part of the democratic pattern for greater world security, based on greater security for the individual. Sir John Boyd Orr, an authority on nutrition, published an article on "The Role of Food in Post-War Reconstruction" in the International Labor Review. This article appeared before the conference was held, but there could not have been a neater summing up of the general aim:

"When the fighting forces of the Axis powers have been completely defeated the United Nations will be in control of the whole world. It will be a shattered world. In some countries the political, economic, and social structures will be almost completely destroyed. Even in the countries least affected by the war, they will be badly damaged. It is obvious that the world will have to be rebuilt. This affords an opportunity such as humanity has never had before of building a world in which the great advances of modern science can be applied to the development of an organization of human society which will be not only free from war, but such that mankind can rise to a level of well-being and culture higher than that dreamed of by social reformers of past ages."

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11, 1943, INC. JUNE 10, 1943

<p>L. U. 10- 221821 222815 B-1- 143381 143452 B 198539 198587 B 221701 221747 472159 472184 B 516393 516421 559771 559811 798466 798505 799061 799117 B 801781 801798 807074 807145 B-2- 14452 144525 145424 145425 726308 788872 789128 A 21581 21609 A 21898 21916 A 21924 21929 A 24001 24148 A 24174 24193 A 24200 24250 OA 33239 33265 OA 33401 33408 OA 33652 33727 XG 82950 83005 XG 83069 83095 XG 337 340 B 11092 11099 B 11177 11299 B 11343 11267 B 12993 13013 B 13060 13071 B 43116 43503 B 43601 43608 B 43532 43609 B 43754 44073 B 4401 4463 XGB 707 708 B-5- B 151155 151417 B 178501 178874 362105 362128 555131 555750 593532 593535 843751 843796 B 920911 921000 432827 433500 541757 542249 757501 757600 758251 758357 811461 812250 994501 995200 7- 11040 11116 468809 468892 8- 131357 131457 241674 241677 3-2751 433500 512828 512830 626925 626930 630816 630817 738060 738062 991198 991201 B-9- 108207 108237 B 133359 B 135160 135178 B 234751 235002 B 354301 354382 520181 520318 B 678276 678450 754123 754124 744809 744850 761886 B 791181 791306 847369 847500 879361 880085 93976 93985 27150 27224 B-11- 90177 90493 B 108023 108403 190878 191035 B 193150 193162 207001 207074 208767 209173 210001 210112 B 216751 216777 228501 228502 B 211562 211563 330001 330027 374806 374886 375053 375434 376034 376482 376501 376645 405467 405470 423600 423750 429914 429926 431444 431465 435435 435494 445861 445950 446815 447000 451336 451460 451722 452250 504136 504145 672578 672579 B 734858 577969 738005 933408 933566 934131 934370 209701 209703 606440 606446 913198 913309 777253 777715 926266 926588 982507 982711 982521 983427 B-17- B 131140 131146 B 180091 180135 B 843716 843750</p>	<p>L. U. 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FELLOW CRAFTSMEN IN ANIMAL WORLD

(Continued from page 272)

sleepin' chamber lined wid dry grass. As we watched a brown head poked itself out from the reeds at the far side av the pond an' in a moment two or three more showed up, an' brown bodies seemed to float silently across the water to the lodge, rise up wid armfuls av mud which they plastered on the outside av the lodge, usin' their forepaws like hands. Somewan may have moved, for suddenly a beaver slapped his broad tail on the water wid a loud smack, an' in a flash they had disappeared.

Jean said sometimes they made sounds as if talkin' to wan anither, an' the young was occasionally were quite noisy, an' it was a comical sight to see him havin' a ride on the big broad tails av some av the older wans as they floated aroun'.

We got our fishin' tackle an' wint on farther, an' here the crick narrowed wid overhangin' trees an' water swirlin' roun' under the banks, jus' like ould Brownlea's game preserve. Swift an' cruel the thought come back to me that I was there again, wid fishin' tackle an' the ould horse pistol, an' I wud hear Mickie's shout as we made a wild rush for the fence wid the guards close behind us—an' here, an exile in a strange land, the jagged wound inflicted on memory by Mickie's tragic death, was torn open afresh.

Ould memories die slowly, Slim, but fortunately for me the lively chatter av my two happy-hearted companions, an' the excitement av the fishin', postponed for a time at least, the black day ever hoverin' over me. Our return wid a big catch av hefty trout was a sure guarantee against lack av food on the morrow.

HARVARD TRADE UNION CLASSES MAY RESUME

(Continued from page 266)

ity of labor in community life. It is a part of the general picture of labor moving into management fields on an equal basis with management to solve industry problems.

The members of the 1942 classes at Harvard received a souvenir which in effect was a diploma for their services. It reads:

"The Trade Union Fellows of 1942-43 have been pioneers in an experiment that promises to be of great importance both to trade unions and to American education. They have not only done excellent work in their courses, but they have enriched the life of the University community by the contribution of new points of view and new experiences. Both the labor movement and the University should derive deep satisfaction from the splendid record of this group."

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